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VOL. XXI NO 269 BOMBAY THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1933 TWELVE PAGES

LONDON WATCHES U. S. RESIGNATIONS

Out Of The Gloaming.

"Sir A. H. Ghaznavi who produced a revolutionary leaflet etc., writes a paper. That's only an intelligent anticipation of the good things to come at the end of the year! If Sub-editors can't anticipate optimistically,—well they have no use.

* * * *

Messrs. Mills and French who appeared before the J.P.C. had two bodies but one mind; their answers were different, but their aims were one. They might have been Siamese twins—modern version, of course, but they weren't.

* * * *

Mills said whenever repressive legislation lapsed there was an increase in trrorist crime. This is grave reflection on Sir John Anderson, the puissant Governor of Bengal! Never by thought, word or deed has he allowed it to lapse.

* * * *

Is this also not a reflection on our future constitutional Viceroy who has been ever increasing repressive legislation since he came to India, though revolutionary crime has spread? Our rulers must be above such suspicion!

* * * *

Mills exploded one of his bombs by saying that if the Indian Minister was in close touch with terrorists, the C.I.D. would collapse beyond resuscitation! You can just imagine Mr. Kambli making Mills bombs at Poona and confounding the good old Pettigara!

* * * *

Should there be a collapse beyond resuscitation, the Police Surgeon, Dr. W. Nunan, who has been busy studying other people's psychology and never his own, might be called in before he retired to Ireland via the Three Arts Circle!

* * * *

Wouldn't it be a jolly good newspaper story—the Police sleuths running after, not Anand Mandal, but a live Minister of Education and Abkari, who may be sheltering himself at the Secretariat, or the Government House, all the while!

* * * *

Mills said the Governor himself should deal personally with terrorism, or be empowered to appoint an extra Minister. Must be just a bait to all those applicants who are sending their applications for the Ministership. Our M.L.C.'s are cute, and they can't be put off the scent.

* * * *

We wonder what would happen if the Governor dealt personally with his Minister who allies himself with terrorists. Since our imagination fails us to do justice to Mills unexploded bomb, we leave it at that.

* * * *

French was more optimistic and pro-Indian and at once pronounced the W. P. as unworkable. He must have been an exceedingly popular official while in India, with his finger literally on the pulse of public opinion!

* * * *

French, with whom the Indian Police agree, said Indian terrorists want to establish "ancient Hindu rule." He wouldn't even listen to A.H. Ghuznavi's soft "no" but added, "Communists and Socialists" were merely catchwords,—to catch unthinking men like him, we fear.

* * * *

Bhai Permanand with his French certificate should extend the Allahabad Pundit who traduced the Hindu Mahasabha by saying that it was a small clique of minor reactionaries, on personal profit bent. Since they all want to establish Hindu Raj, every Hindu must side witn them

* * * *

Another revised version of Nadirshah's assassination has been broadcast from Delhi. While one bullet struck Nadirshah another struck his bodyguard, a hostage from the Mangal tribe,—generally kept in reserve for such occasions we suppose.

* * * *

Since the last and final version has not yet arrived we are not going to make up our mind, but the truth must be somewhere between the last and the first communiques. What's truth, after all? If Pilate could not answer 2,000 years ago, we can't expect poor moderns to do it.

* * * *

The Nobel Peace Prize has not been awarded to anyone, and our beloved "constitutional" Viceroy and more beloved Sir John Anderson have been forgotten. And yet both did and are doing their best to bring Peace into India.

* * * *

Can there be a greater instrument of Peace than the Ordinances, or the special Police, the Military, the Goorkhas, etc., in Bengal? Sweden must have clean forgotten the very existence of India!

Smooth Sailing For Reserve Bank Bill?

Sir Osborne Smith And Sir Bhupen Mitter May Get Billets

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Nov. 15.

Though dissatisfied in several respects the Assembly Members are not disposed to wreck the Reserve Bank Bill which is expected to be passed by December 20 in both the Houses.

The passage thus being certain, there are already talks in the lobbies as to the likely names for Governor and deputy Governors. In connection with the former post, it is believed that an official from British Treasury with previous banking experience might be selected, and if his services cannot be available, then Sir Osborne Smith, Managing Governor of the Imperial Bank of India who knows Indian conditions might be chosen.

DEPUTY GOVERNORSHIP.

According to the definite recommendation of the Reserve Bank Select Committee, there should be at least one Indian as Governor or as a deputy Governor. As there is no chance of Indian being selected straightaway, for Governor's post, then it can be taken for granted that of the two deputy governors' the first will be Indian.

In this connection, several names are being mentioned as probables. There appears to be the possibility of Indian I. C. S. men no the eve of their retirement trying to secure this post to one of themselves. But Indian non-official view judged from conversations would be definitely opposed to this move.

SIR BHUPEN'S CHANCES.

Among non-I. C. S. Indians, the name of Sir B. N. Mitra, High Commissioner for India in London is mentioned, as his term of the present office is shortly to expire. Sir Bhupen it is recalled was the Chairman of the Central Banking Enquiry Committee and was for years connected with the Finance Department and even acted as the Finance Member of the Government of India.

The secretary will probably be an Indian.

MODIFY "BALFOUR DECLARATION"

Indian Muslims Envisage Lasting Bitterness In Jewish Settlement In Palestine

MADRAS, Nov. 15.

Maulana Yakub Hasan has cabled the following to the Secretary of State for India.

"Indian Muslims are greatly distressed over the manner in which the Jewish settlement in Palestine is fostered to the serious detriment of the rights and interests of the natives of the land. Recent events and disturbances portend to the perpetual communal bitterness in future. Madras Legislative council Muslim party prays such change in policy modifying Balfour declaration as it will prevent further expropriation of the rights of natives."

It is understood that there will be a special the Criminal Sessions of the Madras High Court for the trial of the accused in the Madras Conspiracy Case, which will commence on January 8, 1934.

"A GREAT CONSOLATION!"

Sardar Thanks Friends For Their Messages Of Condolence

MADRAS, Nov. 15.

Mr. S. Satyamurti has received the following telegram from Sjt. Vallabhai Patel thanking him for his kind message of condolence:

"It has a been great consolation to me" says Sjt. Vallabhbhai "that there are so many friends who share my grief that I would like to write much more but I am a prisoner and as such I have my grief. I have my own limitations waich I assure you will understand."

AUSTINS TO PAY

King's Bench Enters Judgment For Plaintiffs

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Nov. 15.

After hearing the counsel's arguments on the Jury's verdict in the Austin Sunshine Roof Car Case Mr. Justice Hawke entered judgment for plaintiffs of 63.550 sterling and costs against the Austin Company and 35.000 and costs against Sir Herbert Austin and the Austin Company.

Judgment was entered for Watkins with costs but the plaintiffs' costs of suing him must be added to those payable by Sir Herbert and Company. The Stay of execution was granttd for a fornight on the defendants undertaking to deposit 50 000 sterling.—

NEWS ON OTHER PAGES

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BRAIN TRUST CRISIS?

Woodin Quits Treasury Due To Prolonged Ill-Health

ACHESON RESIGNS

Morgenthau to Act as Secretary, And Under-Secretary Pending Chief's Return.

(Special Cable).

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.

A bombshell has come in the shape of quitting the Treasury by both Messrs. Woodin and Dean Acheson.

Mr. Roosevelt has announced that Mr. Woodin, Secretary of the Treasury, whose resignation was repeatedly rumoured in the last few weeks, is beginning his "complete leave of absence" at the end of this week.

Mr. Morgenthau, son of the ex-Ambassador of Turkey, will be the acting Secretary of the Treasury, pending the return of Mr. Woodin, who is suffering from infection of the throat, and has been under the constant treatment of the specialists.

Mr. Morgenthau will also act as the Under-Secretary of the Treasury, following the resignation of Mr. Acheson.

Mr. Woodin tendered his resignation several days ago.

Mr. Roosevelt refused to accept it, but suggested that Mr. Woodin should be completely freed from all Government responsibilities and take complete rest.

NIMKAR AND OTHERS RELEASED

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Mr. Laljee Pendse has received a telegram on Wednesday evening from Meerut, saying that, Syts. Nimkar, Joglekar, Ghosh and other "Conspiracy" Case Prisoners have been released.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 15.

Messrs. Bradley, Joglekar, Mirajkar, Sohan Singh Joshi and Abdul Majid, Meerut prisoners, were released to-day on the expiry of their terms.—A. P.

DOLLAR TOUCHES NEW BOTTOM

Woodwin News Upsets Market

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Nov. 15.

The Stock Exchange nervousness owing to the continued sharp depreciation of the dollar further reduced business considerably, and with liquidation especially in the afternoon increasing, prices practically in all directions moved downward.

Commodity markets were similarly affected, although good business was reported in sugar at lower levels.

The Sharp drop in metals, especially copper was finally arrested by bear covering. There was very keen interest in the City circles over the virtual resignatitn of Mr. Woodin and the resignation of Mr. Acheson, both regarded as sound monty men. It is Feared the news indicates a departure from the orthodox money policy.

The effect of the American gold price being unchanging to-day caused a sharp improvement in the dollar. The Exchange equalisation Fund later ceased to operate gold currencies causing rush to buy sterling. This in turn coupled with the news of Woodin-Acheson resignations resulted in the further weakness of the dollar which touched the lowest level of the day 5.41 1/2 all gold currencies weakened.

Attraction Of I. M. S. Is Not Pay'

COLONEL BAIRD SAYS SO

Considers Money For Ayurveda And Unani As Waste

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Three retired officers of the Indian Medical Service, Colonel R. F. Baird, Lieut.-Cols. C. I, Dunn and H. H. Broome, were last witnesses before Select Committee.

The Medical needs of India were discussed in their memoranda.

Col. Baird expressed the opinion that Medical relief was undergoing a decided deterioration, which was ascribed to four factors, namely, the tendency of the Minister to interfere in details of medical administration, the loss of the British personnel, the incompetence and mismanagement of local authoritins and waste of public money in fostering Ayurvedic and Unani systems "which was like asking an army commander to raise and equip a corps of archers when machine guns wern urgently wanted."

EUROPEAN MONOPOLY.

Lt.-Col. Dunn advocated considerable modification of complete provincial autonomy in the domain of public health. He urged that the Government of India, should retain power to legislate and pressed for an All-India Public Health Act.

Lt.-Col. Broome dealing with medical education expressed the opinion that the Indianisation of medical colleges was too rapid and urged that as long as Western medicine was taught in India, the majority of professorial appointments should be filled by Europeans.

MAN AT CENTRE.

Lt.-Col. Dunn replying to Sir H. Gidney on the question of Central control said he had long advocated a Minister of Health at the Centre. He nxpressed the opinion that Provinces would not object a co-ordinating Public Health Act.

Lord Irwin suggested the treating of public health as a Central Subject on which Central and Provincial legislatures should poessss concurrent powers of legislation.

Lt.-Col. Dunn agreed that such a solution would largely meet his views, but expressed the opinion that a Central Inspectorate was still refuired.

SAVING P. A.

Dr. Shafaat on behalf of the Aga Khan suggested an inter-provincial Council of Health instead of a "complete emasculation of Provincial autonomy."

UNPOPULARITR OF I. M. S.

There was much discussion about reasons of the unpopularity of the I.M.S. with Indian political classes.

Col Baird expressed the opinion that it was owing to the belief that they enjoyed excessive privileges, pay and emoluments from private practice and declared that the I.M.S. was prepared to abandon private practice, if it resulted in better understanding with the independent Indian practitioner. He said the real attraction of the I.M.S. was not pay, but the professional opportunity it afforded.

Col. Baird expressed the belief that it was possible to recruit first-class men who would be satisfied with moderate pay and fairly good prospects, in return for exceptional opportunities for work.

BAN PRIVATE PRACTICE.

Lt.-Col. Dunn also expressed the opinion that if private practice was debarred or was greatly limited, objections to retaining the British element in the Civil branch would practically disappear.

RELATIONS WITH MINISTERS.

Sir Henry Gidney contended that apart from a few posts in large centres, the value of private practice was very small and suggested that the Indian attitude was due to the practical reservation of large stations for British members of the I.M.S.

Both Col. Baird and Lt.-Col. Dunn bore testimony to their relations with Ministers, while indicating they had not always agreed with them.

HE CONSIDERS IT WASTE.

Dr. Shafaat pointed out that both Aligarh and Benares Universities had magnificent colleges specialising in indigenous system.

Col. Baird replied it was exactly his complaint that large sums were spent in fostering these ancient systems.

Dr. Shafaat: "It is only one tenth of the whole expenditure."

Col. Baird: "If it is only one hundredth, I should still complain."

The Select Committee continues private discussions this afternoon and concludes to-morrow.

ETERNAL HUNT FOR ARMS!

Police Arrest Bengalis For Alleged Possession Of "Grenade Thrower"

CALCUTTA, Nov. 15.

A reference to the discovery of "grenade thrower, first of its kind seized in Calcutta" was made by the Public Prosecutor in the course of opening the case against Radhaballav Gope and two other Bengalis before the Presidency Magistrate to-day on a charge of possessing three revolvers and 182 cartridges while they were in a house in the Tagore Castle Street.

It was added that the grenade thrower which was found in another room during the raid, would form the subject-matter of the second prosecution.

Further hearing has been adjourned.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

DARING DACOITY.

CAWNPORE, Nov. 15.

Last night a dacoity was committed by 16 or 17 persons, carrying torchlights, they fired two gun shots, injured a person on the forehead and carried off cash, jewellery and clothes. Details are lacking.—A P.

MAHATMA'S HEALTH.

WUN, Nov. 15.

Mahatma Gandhi left Chanda this morning for Warora, Dr. Khare who is the President of the Servants of the Untouchables Society, C. P. Marathi Provincial Board and the President of the Reception Committee, accompanied Gandhiji throughout the C. P. Marathi tour. Before taking leave of Gandhiji, Dr. Khare examined him and issued the following report: "I examined Mahatmaji to-day at the end of his strenuous tour of seven days through the C. P. Marathi and am glad to announce that he has maintained his general health very satisfactorily. His weight today is 108 lbs. and blood pressure pretty constant, being 100 diastolic and 155 systolic."—A. P.

TEXTILE SEE-SAW

Japanese Bid For Mixi-mum Advantage From Agreed Quota

NO RESTRICTIONS

Japan Should Be Free to Put Into Market Piecegoods of Any Quality or Value.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 15.

To-day's meeting of the Indo-Japanese negotiations may be described as final. The Indian position has been explained to the Japanese Delegation in fullest detail, leaving no doubt regarding their meaning.

As stated previously, discussion cnntred during the past week on classification of goods within the prescribed quota of 400 million yards of Japanese piecegoods.

The Indian side had made concessions, which when they come before Legislature will probably be criticised as having gone too far, but the interest of goodwill between the two countries has been kept in the forefront.

MAXIMUM ADVANTAGE.

When it was, thought that every point of importance had been settled, unexpected emphasis was laid on the classification of goods for the purpose of import within a given quota. It is quite natural that the Japanese should try to derive the maximum advantage from the quota, and for that purpose, they pressed that there should be no classification and that under the tariff agreed to, Japan should be free to put into the Indian market piecegoods of any quality or value.

The Japanese held that this should not affect the major interest of the Indian industry and that India should not be worried if it affected foreign and empire countries.

The Indian side maintains that the Japanese point of view if conceded, will affect certain mill interests in the country which deal in higher counts and which has been promised every protections and that opposition from the Indian side is not in the interests of Lancashire, but of the Indian industry itself.

JAPANESE VIEW.

The Japanese will, at the next meeting, communicate their considered views on this subject and if they accept the position taken up by the Government of India, agreement on the lines already settled will be drafted. There is every hope that the Japanese will realise that the limit of concess on has been reached and that the laborious work already done should now be allowed to bear fruit.—A. P.

TALKS CONTINUE

Delegations Meet And Adjourn

NEW DELHI, Nov. 15.

The following communique has been issued:—

The delegations met at 11 this morning. The Indian Delegation gave a detailed reply to various points put forward by the Japanese Delegation at a previous meeting.

This related to the distribution of a possible quota of cotton piecegoods into different categories, the carry-over of variation from year to year, the height of specific duties on cotton piecegoods and the purchase of raw cotton.

The Japanese Delegation desired an opportunity to examine the reply in detail. The meeting was adjourned at 11-30 p.m.—A. P.

NO A. I. C. C. MEETING

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 15.

There is no truth whatever in the report that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has called a meeting of the All India Congress Committee early in December. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru asked about it, denied that he had called any such meeting.—A. P.

TABULATED ADLETS
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Minimum Re. 1.

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BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

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1. PERSONAL.

Mahmoud Bey, the Famous Egyptian Spiritualist, who has astonished the world by his wonderful powers and his remarkable predictions, now is in Bombay at Amrut Building, Dougal Road, Ballard Pier. His Fee is Rs. 5 for 3 questions to be spiritually solved in your presence. (1507).

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted—an accomplished girl of any community for an educated and well placed Gujarati Muslim of advanced views. Apply Box No. 1514, "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Royal Indian Marine.—Wanted at once Mechanical Draughtsmen for temporary service. Apply in person with testimonials to Engineer Manager, R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay. Flag Officer Commanding, Royal Indian Marine, Bombay. 13th November, 1933 (7482).

Wanted A Clerk Knowing Gujarati Accounts and Type correspondence. Apply Box No. 1522. "Bombay Chronicle."

A Sound-recorder, Cameramen, clerks actors, musicians and talented actresses (with photos) to apply till 24th Nov. to K. Sardar, Allice Villa Penny Cross Road, Bandra (Bombay) for engagement in film company. State minimum pay acceptable. (1525).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Anxious to be employed? Have you the required Commercial Knowledge? If not, write for a complete free Prospectus immediately to Batliboi's Accountancy Training Institute, Navsari Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. (1517.)

68. PARTNERSHIPS.

Wanted Partner sleeping or working, able to invest about 20,000 for firm of manufacturing Engineers. Good opportunity for earnest man. Box No. 1526, "Bombay Chronicle".

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock, Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow, Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

A Bargain—Norwegian Glazed Newsprint paper 30" x 40"—50lbs. and 35" x 45"—62lbs. For Sale at one Anna and Six Pies per pound. Apply "Bombay Chronicle" Co Ltd.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns

NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the construction of a retaining wall and filling in admeasuring about 300' x 400' at Warden Road, adjoining the Motor parking place of the Beach Candy Bath, for His Highness the Maharaja Sahib of Bansda.

Tenders will be received upto 25th November, 1933, by the State Engineer, Bansda State, Bansda.

Plans and other particulars with the form of tender, agreement, specifications, conditions of work etc., can be had from the State Agent, Ochhavlal Ambalal Jhaveri, 310, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 5.

STATE ENGINEER,
Bansda State.
(Via Billimora).
7486

NOTICE

THE GOKULDAS CULLIANJI AHMEDNAGAR COTTON PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND of Rs. 10 Rupees ten per share of Rs. 100, each will be paid on and after 20th November, 1933, from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. (S.T.), on SATURDAYS and on other week days from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. (S.T.)

By order of the Board,
VALABHDAS DAYAL & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 15th November, 1933.
7492

NOTICE

THIS IS TO NOTIFY that Mr. W. N. Akerker is no longer acting as our Bill Collector. If, therefore, any payments are made to him from this day on our account the customer will do so entirely at his risk and account

THE DHARAMSI MORARJI CHEMICAL CO., LTD.,
Sudama House, Wittet Road,
Ballard Estate, Bombay.
1523

Legal Notices.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
INSOLVENCY NO. 728 OF 1933.

Re: (1) HARGOVAN RUGHNATH, (2) LALJI RUGHNATH and (3) KALIANJI RUGHNATH, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, till lately carrying on business in partnership in the name and style of Messrs. Lalji Bros., as Milliners Drapers and General Merchants at 247 Mahomedali Mansions, Princess Street, outside the Fort of Bombay: Debtors.
Ex-parte: DEVCHAND KHUSHAL: Petitioning Creditor.

On the 14th day of November, 1933, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtors as Insolvents.

Dated this 14th day of Nov. 1933
K. A. BHOJWANI,
Insolvency Registrar.
7493

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
INSOLVENCY NO. 725 OF 1933.

Re: (1) SADASHIVA RAJARAM DESAI & CO., a firm, carrying on business in Velvet at Champa Gully, outside the Fort, (2) PURSHOTTAM RAGHUNATH DESAI of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a partner of the first named firm residing at Champa Gully outside the Fort and (3) Ganesh Sadashiv Patil, a partner of the first-named firm residing at Girgaum, outside Fort: Debtors.
Ex parte: KORDAY BROS., a firm. Petitioning Creditors.

On the 13th day of November, 1933, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtors as Insolvents.

Dated this 13th day of Nov. 1933
K. A. BHOJWANI,
Insolvency Registrar
7494

AUCTION SALES

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT UMERKHADY ROAD, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralall Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Bai Fatmabai widow of Peer Dadamiya bin Peer Haji Ameer Miya the Mortgagor and in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 6th day of March 1930 and made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable property THIS DAY (THURSDAY), the 16th day of November, 1933, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Umerkhady Road without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 242 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land under New Survey No. 3645 and Cadastral Survey No. 2016 Mandvi Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 3591 and Street Nos. 88 and 92.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office, 95 Esplanade Road (1, Ash Lane), Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD, SILVER AND PEARL ORNAMENTS ETC.

Under instructions from Messrs. Lala and Co., Attorneys for Mr. M. R. Laud, the Proving Executor of the Will of Bai Dwarkabai R. Patkar, Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 18th day of November, 1933, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Auction Room next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, the undermentioned ornaments:—

Gold bangles, gold watch, gold lockets, gold chains and buttons, gold rings, pearl nose ring, pearl kudas, silver cigarettes case and boxes, silver cups, dishes, gulabdani, etc., etc.

The above ornaments are on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALES

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

AUCTIONEERS.
123, Meadows Street, Fort, BOMBAY

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT THE ROOMS OF THE AUCTIONEERS AT 123, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO ACQUIRE VALUABLE FURNISHED BUNGALOWS AT A HEALTH RESORT, NEAR BOMBAY.

Sale of two bungalows, known as the "Rosary" and "Octagon" at Mahableshwar with furniture therein on TUESDAY, the 21st November 1933 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the rooms of the Auctioneers at 123, Medows Street, Fort, under instructions from the Court Receiver as the Receiver appointed in High Court Suit No. 1666 of 1930 (H. H. Wadia and another vis. Hormusji Sorabji Dubash and others) and in pursuance of the directions contained in the Consent Order made therein on the 19th day of May, 1931.

ALL that piece of Leasehold land admeasuring thirty gunthas or thereabouts situate on Mahableshwar Hill, bearing Nos. 97 and 97A on a map or plan of the said Mahableshwar Hill deposited in the office of the Collector of Satara together with the two bungalows and outhouses standing thereon and known as the "Rosary" and "Octagon" with furniture, pots and pans therein.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Court Receiver, High Court, at 133, Esplanade Road, or his attorneys Messrs. Jehangir and Seervai, at 56, Esplanade Road, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

N. Y. K. LINE

BOMBAY-JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS

Steamers	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
Penong Maru	5214	18 Nov.	26 Nov.
*Ginyo Maru	9000	1 dec.	12 Dec.
Calcutta Maru	5339	18 Dec	26 Dec
Tokiwa Maru	6972	18 Dec	28 Dec

*Passenger steamer with excellent accommodation and services £50 Return.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Hakusan Maru	10500	27 Nov
Haruna Maru	10500	11 Dec
Katori Maru	10000	26 Dec

COLOMBO MARSEILLES-LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Hakone Maru	10500	22 Nov
Suwa Maru	10700	7 Dec

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Tatsuta Maru	17000	13 Dec
Asama Maru	17000	10 Jan

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

Steamers	Tons	Leave Kobe
Hikawa Maru	11600	13 Dec
Hiye Maru	11600	27 Dec

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Havre Maru	27th Oct.	15th Nov
Havana ,,	10th Nov.	19th Nov
Atlas ,,	25th ,,	10th Dec
Shunko ,,	9th Dec.	23rd ,,
Argun ,,	24th ,,	8th Jan.

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ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

SATURDAY, the 18th November. at 8-30 p.m.
SUNDAY, the 19th November at 3-30 p.m.

AMRITSIDDHI

Book in advance to avoid disappointment
Booking at the theatre daily from 8 to 11 a.m. and 5 to 8 p.m.

COTTON

LATEST INFORMATION IS MONEY ITSELF

COTTON BUSINESS.—We transact cotton business on behalf of our clients through the E. I. C. Association, Ltd., and the Mahajan Association. Our clients are remain in touch with all the latest information from all Foreign Markets which help them to cover their bargains profitably.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL MARKETS—The New York and Liverpool Cotton Markets dominate all other markets of the world and every bit of information there is flashed all round the world. Shrewd speculators avail themselves of the news and make profits. The Bureau remains in constant touch with these markets right from the opening midway fluctuations to the closing prices.

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OUR RATES ARE EXTREMELY MODERATE.

Further particulars from:
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181, Esmail Building, 1st Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Phone No. 24241.
Tel: "VANUSET."

DAILY THREE SHOWS 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

The CARLTON
FOCUS OF BOMBAY'S BEST TALKIES

The Most Romantic Song-and-Dance Picture of the year presented by FOX

"MY LIPS BETRAY"

WITH LILIAN HARVEY, JOHN BOLES, EL BRENDEL, IRENE BROWN.

NEXT ATTRACTION
ZANE GREY'S
Flaming, Thrilling Inspiring Drama of
THE GOLDEN WEST"
with
GEORGE O'BRIEN
and nearly 1,000 extras and Indians.

HINDU CAUSES GREAT SCARE NEAR MARKET

Brandishes Clasp Knife After Alleged Assault On Cotton Merchant

Deputy Commissioner Wilkins accompanied by Deputy Inspector Deshpande and officers of the Princess Street police station visited Sheikh Memon Street on Tuesday evening to allay the panicky feelings caused by the violent behaviour of a man who was arrested while brandishing a knife.

Tarzan Rooda, a tall and sturdy Hindu who was arrested in connection with the incident was put up before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court on Wednesday.

PROPRIETOR ASSAULTED

In describing the arrest of the accused the police stated that at about 4-30 p.m. on Tuesday the accused went to the "Pedhi" of a cotton merchant at 34, Sheikh Memon Street and it was alleged assaulted the proprietor. The incident caused a commotion in the locality and the accused was chased by an excited crowd. Thereupon, it was alleged he "whipped out a clasp knife and brandished it."

PEDESTRIAN SNATCHES KNIFE.

The accused was however disarmed by a pedestrian named S. M. Joshi who snatched the weapon from the accused whilst disarming him the accused it was stated he attempted to stab Joshi, but the latter warded off the blow and the accused cut his own hand. The accused was thereupon arrested.

ACCUSED REMANDED.

To enable the police to make further inquiries in the case the accused was remanded to custody till November 15.

SARRAUT ON FOREIGN POLICY

French Chamber Votes Confidence In Govt.

PARIS, Nov. 15.

France's fearlessness in the light of the European situation and her desire to talk with Germany via Geneva, provided Germany's demand for equal rights did not ignore the question of security, was expressed by M Sarraut winding up the debate on Government's foreign policy, which ended in the Chamber passing a vote of confidence in the Government, by 395 votes to 194.

M. Sarraut's speech, conjointly with M. Paul Boncour's speech earlier made it clear that France would refuse no reasonable concession to Germany, but would stand fast on what France considered the irreducible minimum security.—Reuter's Special.

NOBEL PEACE PRIZE

No Award Will Be Made This Year

(Special Cable.)
LONDON, Nov. 14.

Oslo.—It has been decided not to make the award of the Nobel Peace Prize this year.

SEIZURE OF JAPANESE COTTON GOODS

British Authorities At Cairo May Investigate Case

CAIRO, Nov. 14.

The Commercial Secretary to the British Residency may investigate into the circumstances of yesterday's seizure by the Customs of Japanese cotton goods marked "Made in Manchester".

The consignee bears a foreign name but is a Britisher. The seized goods are described as "cheap red yellow calico."—Reuter.

VON PAPEN'S NEW POST

BERLIN, Nov. 15.

Von Papen been appointed the Reich Commissioner for Sarre to deal with all questions connected with it.—Reuter's Special.

STOPPING AGRARIAN DISCONTENT

Madras Council Passes Estates Land Act

MADRAS, Nov. 14.

"We are all anxious to stop all agrarian discontent, and as far as we can, to see that landholders and tenants work together for the improvement of land which they both share alike and exercise their rights in a friendly manner and in the best interests of both."

In these words, concluded Sir Archibald Campbell in his speech moving the third reading of the bill to amend the Estates Land Act, which was passed into law by the Madras Council after a protracted session this afternoon.

The Revenue Member was congratulated by the Opposition leader and others for the able way he had piloted the Bill.

The House adjourned till January 29, 1934.—A. P.

SIR L. ROGER'S SUCCESSOR

Sir J. Megaw Made Medical Adviser To S. Of S.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Sir Leonard Rogers, who retires under the age-limit, will be succeeded on 15-11 by Sir John Megaw as Medical Adviser, Secretary of State for India, and President of the India Office Medical Board. Sir L. Rogers is continuing research and work for the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association. —Reuter.

"RANJI'S" RIVERSIDE HOME SOLD

Estate Split Up

LONDON, Nov. 3.
(BY AIR MAIL.)

Jamnagar House at Staines, on the River Thames, the English home of the late Maharaja Jam Sahib of Nawanagar (Prince "Ranji") has been sold by private treaty.

It was auctioned on October 17 but the highest bid was £12,500 —a sum below the reserve price.

"Ranji" bought the house with its 10 acres of ground in 1913 from the late Sir Edward Clarke, K.C. It cost him over £30,000.

It is understood that the property has been bought by two separate people.—Reuter.

SO THIS IS DISARMAMENT!

(Special Cable)
LONDON, Nov. 14.

The House of Commons after anxiously considering the cruiser programmes of Japan, the United States and other countries, decided to revise the 1933 programme include two cruisers of a new type about 9000 tons with increased armaments.

The policy of the Government was to restrict by agreement larger vessels as much as possible and reduce the maximum size of cruisers. The changes entailed a small reduction of expenditure.

Shihor.—Arrangements are being made at Shihor in Bhavnagar State for the forthcoming session of the Malee Conference, specialy convened to encourage ano foster litracy among the community with the help of donations made by Mr. Ghoghari, Chief Engineer public-spirited men.—A. P.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 15 December, 2016

CITY AND SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Kartak Vad. 14 1990.
Muslim: Rajab 27, 1352
Parsi: Khordad 10 1303
Sunrise: 6h. 46m.
Sunset: 6h 1m
Hightide: 10-14. 23-16
Lowtide: 4-24. 16-34.

PHASES OF THE MOON: New Moon 17th November 6h. 54m. p.m. First Quarter 24th November, 1h. 8m. p.m Full Moon 2nd December, 7h 1m. a.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

S. S. "Carthage" with English Mails due at 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, November 18.

S.S. "Rawalpindi" with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

BOY SCOUTS' ASSOCIATION:—A public meeting will be held at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. when Mr. Wilson. Camp Chief. Gilwell Park. London, will deliver an address on "Scouting."

POSTAL NOTICE:—Superscribed unregistered Mails for United States of America per s.s. "President Hayes" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 11 a.m. on Friday, the 17th inst.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT:—A variety entertainment will be held in aid of the Bhagini Samaj, Bombay to-day (Thursday) from 6 to 8-30 p.m. at the Royal Opera House where tickets will be available for the performance.

RASHTRIYA SEVA SANGHA:—A meeting of the members and sympathisers of the Mandvi Ward of Shree Bombay Rashtriya Sewa Sangh will be held to-day (Thursday) at 8 p.m. (S.T.) at Vadgadi, Azad Chowk, at the dispensary of Dr. Bhanuray Shukla.

SREE GAUDIYA MATH:—His Holiness Tridandi Swami B. V. Gavastinemi Maharaj will hold a religious discourse in Hindi on "Philosophy of Srimad Bhagabatam" in the Math premises at Babulnath Rd., Chowpatty to-day (Thursday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.) The discourse will be preceded and followed by Sree Nam Sankirtanam.

ADNATWASI'S POEMS:—Under the auspices of Wilson College Marathi Literary Society, there will be a literary function of the publication of Adnatwasi's Poems at the Wilson College Hall on Thursday (to-day), at 4 p.m. when Mr. P.K. Atre, Mr. Yeshwant Girish and Prof. D.V. Potdar will recite poems and speak on the "Poetry of Adnatwasi."

MARATHI DRAMA:—In aid of Naigaum Social Service Centre. "Bebandshahi," a Marathi drama will be staged by Natya-Premi Mandal on Sunday (19th inst.) at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel. Mr. M.C. Javle, the Mayor of Bombay, will preside.

GOA HINDU ASSOCIATION.—A general meeting convened by the committee appointed at the last informal meeting of the Goan youths, will be held on Sunday (the 19th inst.) at 11 a.m. (S.T.), in the "Maratha High School Hall," Tata Mills Compound (Swadeshi Mills Estate), near Opera House Aram Terminus. After enrolling the members an Executive Committee will be elected.

Mr. S.S. Kavalekar, Advocate, will preside.

SOCIAL GATHERING.

The Secretary of the Aryan Education Society's Old Boys' Union, Bombay, writes:—

The social gathering of the past students of the school will be held on Sunday, 26th inst. at the Saraswati Hall of the school. Mr. N. C. Kelkar will preside.

The programme includes among other items a concert by Master Krishnarao and mimicry by Prof. G.V. Bhonde, of Poona.

The subscription is Re. 1/8 per head. Particulars can be had from the Secretary at the school premises.

TENDERS FOR STERLING.

A Press Communique states:—There were no tenders for sterling on Wednesday, the 15th Nov. 1933. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 22nd November, 1933, on the same conditions as previously announced.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR.—"They call it sin." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD.—"Sleepless Night." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL.—"Gold Diggers of 1933" Daily at 4. 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON.—"My Lips Betray." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE.—"The Song of Songs." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Yes, Mr. Brown" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST-END.—"Krishna Sudama." Time as usual.
GLOBE.—"Alibaba and 40 Thieves." Daily at 5, 8-15 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC.—"Bharati Mata." Time as usual.
ROXY—"Falling For You" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA.—"Sairandhree." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m
REGAL.—"Tugboat Annie" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL.—"Mad Cap." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

VITHALBHAI PATEL'S FUNERAL SCENES

Film At West End Talkies

The impressive scenes of the funeral procession of Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel are to be seen this week in a topical film taken by Ranjit Movietone which is shown at the West End Talkies, Lamington Road, along with the main picture "Krishna-Sudama."

Starting from Ballard Estate, the huge procession is followed upto the cremation grounds at Sonapur, with the thronging crowds all along the route. The film includes a remarkable view of Vithalbhai's body as it was taken out of the coffin to be put on the funeral pyre.

LATE Mr. PATEL'S BUST: A CORRECTION.

While reproducing, in our Patel memorial Number published on Sunday last, a photograph of a plaster-bust of the late Mr. V. J. Patel, it was stated by us that the bust was sculptured by Mr. Mhatre. This is a mistake which we regret. The bust was prepared by Mr. V. V. Wagh, the well known local sculptor, at a demonstration of the sculptor's art given by Mr. Wagh at his studio to the members of the Art Society of India. The model, which occupied Mr. Wagh about two hours only, turned out to be so life-like that Mr. Patel as well as the assembled artists were high in praise of Mr. Wagh's artistic skill Mr. Wagh was the only artist to whom the late Mr. Patel ever gave a sitting.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

7-09 a.m. Time signal, Commercial Bulletin, Liverpool and New York Cotton Closing Rates.
12-0 Noon.—Selection of Indian Music.
12-30 p.m. Selection of European Music.
1-00 p.m.—Bombay Market: Opening Rates.
EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.
5-30 p.m. Relay of Music from The Capitol Cinema (By kind permission of the Management).
6-30 p.m. Moments Musical by Richard Meredith.
6-40 p.m.—An H.M.V. Potpourri Sponsored by The Gramophone Co., Ltd.
7-45 p.m. Cotton, Silver, Gold, Seeds, Wheat, Stock Exchange and other Market Prices.
EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.
8-30 p.m. Empire Relay if reception is satisfactory. Weather Report and News Bulletin.
INDIAN PROGRAMME.
News in Hindi, New York Opening, Liverpool Closing and Bombay Current Rates.
8-10 p.m. "Recitation of Quasidas and Munajats" By Mrs. Syed.
9-20 p.m. Classical and Light Music Bai Saraswatibai with Majid Khan, Sarangi.
11-00 p.m. Close Down.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

7-30 p.m.—Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.
7-45 p.m.—Coventry Hippodrome Orchestra.
8-30 p.m.—Time Signal from Greenwich. Evensong from Westminster Abbey.
9-15 p.m.—A Sports Talk.
9-30 p.m.—An Interlude.
9-35 p.m.—Midland Studio Orchestra.
10-30 p.m.—News Bulletin.
10-45 p.m.—Dance music by the Casani Club Orchestra.

KHOJA WOMAN'S STATEMENT

Denies Throwing Away Of Child Or Any Bundle

PROSECUTION CASE CLOSES

After Counsel Addressing Jury "Murder Case" Postponed Till To-day.

Mr. Justice Kania and a special jury at the High Court Sessions on Wednesday resumed further hearing of the case in which Sakinabai, a 45-year-old Khoja woman, is charged with murder.

The prosecution alleged that the accused's 22-year-old unmarried daughter, Jainabai, who died soon after delivery, gave birth to a child. The accused, it was stated, threw away the child from her premises on the third floor of a house at Pydhonie, as a result of which it died.

The Advocate General Sir Jamshed Kanga, with Mr. I S. Haji, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Velinker with Mr. Azad and Mr. Nadkarni defended the accused.

On Wednesday the last witness for the prosecution, a police officer, gave evidence. This closed the prosecution case.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENT

The accused then made her statement to the court. She said that she had not thrown away the child, nor had she thrown away any bundle. She did not know that her daughter was in a family way till she learnt that she was delivered of a child. She left her defence in the hands of her counsel.

Counsel then addressed the jury. The case stands adjourned to Thursday.

RASH DRIVING OF HACK VICTORIA

Excise Police Officer Fined Rs. 40

On being found guilty of rash driving, one Ashali Nazamali, an Excise Police constable was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 40/- or undergo imprisonment for one month by Mr. P. L. Thakkar, Presidency Magistrate Mazagaon, on Wednesday.

The Prosecution case that the accused received his salary on September 1. On September 2, he with two friends went to the Lamington Road, and after finishing the work they had to do there, the accused and his friends got into a hack Victoria, the driver of which had gone out somewhere.' The accused began to drive the vehicle in a rash manner and in doing so knocked down a Christian pedestrian.

Several people ran after the Victoria and got the accused arrested by the police.

FATHER'S LAST MESSAGE CONVEYED

Sir Rustom Vakil's Son Sees Governor

His Excellency the Governor, on Tuesday afternoon, granted an interview to Mr. Jehangir Rustom Vakil, son of the late Sir Rustom Vakil, Minister of Local Self-Government, at which he conveyed his father's last message to His Excellency.

AIR MAIL NEWS.

KARACHI, Nov. 15.

The Rangoon air mail arrived here at 7-55 a.m.

The outward air mail left at 9-08 a.m. with six passengers, including Captain Wallace, Civil lord of the Admiralty.—A. P.

PATIALA PASSES M. C. C. TOTAL WITH 4 WICKETS IN HAND

Wazir Ali Scores 156 Amidst Tremendous Excitement

PATIALA, November 15.

As only two hours were left for the play in the M.C.C.'s match against Patiala (because stumps were to be drawn at 1 p.m.), interest in the game was now centred in whether the Home side would be able to pass the M.C.C.'s first innings score of 330, an event which happened only once in the last M.C.C. tour and has not been repeated so far in the present tour.

Some of the M.C.C. players who went out for shooting in the morning returned just in time for the match and resumption was made at 11-10 to the bowling of Clark and B. Marriott.

In the first ten minutes' play only one run was scored, by Lall Singh.

At the start of the match Nichols fielded in place of Mitchell (who injured a finger of his right hand in fielding yesterday), but as Langridge was late in coming Mitchell later fielded in place of the Sussex man. Langridge however arrived later and Mitchell withdrew.

The arrangement of the field and the keenness of the bowlers to keep down runs was evident, and this coupled with the batsmens' lack of enterprise made the game tedious and devoid of spectacular interest.

At last Lall Singh caught Marriott full pitch and pulled him over shortlegs head to the boundary sending 280 up on the board.

WAZIR ALI 150, NOT OUT.

Suddenly the batsmen livened up and for fifteen minutes there was almost uninterrupted cheering because the batsmen hit every ball hard, and it was only the marvellous fielding (in which Barnett and Valentine were especially prominent) that baulked Wazir Ali and Lall Sing of half a dozen boundaries. Three hundred appeared on the board after the Patiala innings had lasted 400 minutes and shortly afterwards Wazir Ali reached his individual 150.

He too had then been batting for 400 minutes and had passed his previous best against the M.C.C. made in their last tour namely 149 at Patiala.

The partnership had put on 113 runs for the fifth wicket in 125 minutes when Wazir Ali was well caught at midoff by Barnett. Wazir had made a succession of brilliant off drives off Landridge and Barnett. The one off which he was caught was a hard cannon drive only a few inches from the ground, and warnett diving forward brought off a spectacular catch. (313—5—153).

Wazir had been at the wicket altogether for seven hours and there were seventeen 4's in his score.

Although in the batting order the Maharaja was next to come in, Gopaldas was sent in and he joined Lall Singh at 12-7 p.m. when only seven runs were needed to equal the M. C. C. score.

M.C.C. TOTAL PASSED.

Lall Singh, however, soon followed Wazir Ali to the pavilion. He hit Gregory full-pitch for a hard drive, but failed to keep the ball low, and was well-caught by Jardine at mid-off for 46. Lall Singh had four boundaries in his score. Gopaldas was sent in next and he and Tarrant scored 10 runs between them amidst scenes of great excitement. When the M.C.C. score was passed stumps were finally pulled up and the match left drawn.

M.C.C. (1st Innings) 330

PATIALA :FIRST INNINGS.

Prithviraj c Bakewell, b Clark	1
Wazir Ali c Barnett, b Langridge	156
Amarnath c Elliot, b Clark	53
Nazir Ali st. Elliot, b Langridge	13
Yuvaraj of Patiala c Mitchell, b Langridge	37
Lall Singh c Jardine, b Gregory	46
Gopaldas (not out)	13
Tarrant (not out)	2
Extras	14
Total (for 6 wickets)	335

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Clark	41	16	62	2
Barnett	11	1	30	0
Marriott	44	11	86	0
Langridge	40	15	67	3
Gregory	9	2	19	1
Mitchell	2	0	5	0
Human	8	2	27	0
Jardine	1	0	5	0

SHIPPING FACILITIES FOR HAJ PILGRIMS

Deck Passenger From Bombay Or Karachi To Have Minimum Of Rs. 585 For Trips Including Visit To Medina

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

The Government of India has announced the programme of sailings of Messrs. Turner Morrison & Co's pilgrim boats. The first pilgrim ship to sail will be the s. s. "Jehangir" which leaves Bombay on November 23 and Karachi on November 27. Special sailings of pilgrim ships after the month of Ramzan will be as follows:—

From Bombay.—s. s. 'Rizwani' or other steamer to sail from Bombay to Jeddah direct about the 6th February 1934.

From Karachi.—s. s. "Rahmani" or other steamer to sail from Karachi to Jeddah direct about the 6th February 1934.

From Calcutta.—s. s. 'Akbar" or other steamer to sail from Calcutta to Jeddah direct about the 23rd February 1934.

SUPPLY OF COOKED FOOD.

All pilgrims will be supplied with cooked food by the Shipping Company during the voyage and cooking on board in pilgrims' private stoves and 'sigrees' will be strictly forbidden.

The pilgrim ships will provide various articles of food on payment of extra charges in addition to the scheduled rations included in the passage money.

Any medicines or any articles of special diet for infants or invalid or sick persons brought by pilgrims for use during the voyage will, when necessary be cooked free of charge in the ship's kitchens.

All cook and attendants employed on board the ship for cooking and serving the pilgrims' food will be Muslims.

Every pilgrim will have to provide his own plates, cups and other receptacles in which food may be served to him during the voyage.

DETAILS OF FARES.

The return fares from Bombay fixed by Messrs. Turner Morrison & Co are as follows:—

	With food on A scale.	With food on B scale.
First class	Rs. 574	Rs. 566
Second class	Rs. 474	Rs. 466
Deck	Rs. 184	Rs. 176

In the case of children under 10 years these fares will be slightly reduced. The Shipping Company will collect also a small extra sum of Rs. 3 on a return ticket and Rs. 1/8/- per single ticket on account of transport charges at Jedda.

If a pilgrim travelling by the lowest class available on a ship is not in possession of a return ticket, he will have to deposit with the Protector of Pilgrims, Bombay or with the Executive Officer of the Port Haj Committee as the case may be, a specified amount for defraying the return voyage from Jedda.

COST OF PILGRIMAGE.

It has been estimated, for the ensuing Haj season, that the minimum cost of pilgrimage (including a visit to Medina) to a pilgrim who proceeds to Jedda as a deck passenger and travels on a camel in the Hejaz would be approximately Rs. 585 if he sails from Bombay or Karachi and Rs. 640 if he sails from Calcutta. Substantial additions to these figures would be necessary if the pilgrim chooses to adopt more comfortable means of locomotion and a higher standard of living. No pilgrim, not even the hardiest and poorest, should, therefore start on the pilgrimage unless he has provided himself with at least Rs. 585.

In the case of a pilgrim travelling second class on board the ship and in a motor bus in the Hedjaz the cost is estimated to be about Rs. 1,200 in the case of pilgrims sailing from Bombay or Karachi and Rs. 1,260 in the case of those sailing from Calcutta. If the pilgrim travels first class on the ship from Bombay or Karachi and uses a touring motor car for journeys in the Hedjaz tht expenditure would be about Rs. 1,675 and if he sails from Calcutta it woold be about Rs. 1,734.

Additional particulars can be obtained from the Protector of Pilgrims, Bombay.

AWAITING SIR A. HYDARI'S ARRIVAL

Pearl Mills Co. Meeting Postponed Till Dec. 4

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders and creditors of the Pearl Mills Co., Ltd. was held on Wednesday, at 4 p.m. in the "Currimbhoy House" to consider the situation created by the Managing Agents going into voluntary liquidation.

Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, one of the Directors of the Company presided. The meeting was held 'in camera.' The proposal to appoint a committee of members to consider the situation did not meet with the approval of some of the shareholders and creditors, and consequently it was dropped.

Pending the arrival of Sir Akbar Hydari from England, who, it is stated, is expected to consider the affairs of the Company, the meeting was postponed till December 4.

Rugby.—The second reading of the Select Committee of the Road Traffic Compensation for Accidents and Emergency Treatment Bills was heard and provision was made for the payment of doctors and hospitals for services in attending on and treating persons injured in motor accidents—E. O W.

Air-Conditioned THE REGAL To-Night at 6-30 & 10 P.M.
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THE YEAR'S GREATEST JOY CRUISE!
EVERYBODY'S SWEETHEARTS AT THEIR BEST.

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A Symphony of Human Emotions!

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DAILY at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Free List Entirely Stopped.
WARNER BROS' MUSICAL SPECIAL.
GOLD DIGGERS OF 1933
With the MOST BEAUTIFUL GIRLS IN THE WORLD and WARREN WILLIAM, ALINE MacMAHON, JOAN BLONDELL, RUBY KEELER, DICK POWELL, GINGER ROGERS, GUY KIBBEE and many others.
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LOVE CLASSIC
THE SONG OF SONGS
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BOMBAY, 15-11-33.

College Professor In Forgery Charge

Magistrate Issues Notice On Registrar To Produce Papers In Court

A complaint was filed in the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court on Tuesday by Mr. J. Leon D'Souza, Advocate for the complainant, one J. S. Wagle, a student of the St. Xavier College, charging Mr. N. K. Bhagwat, Assistant Professor of Pali, in the St. Xavier's College, with falsifying examination papers of the University Inter-Arts Examinations of March 1933, and forgery in respect of the same.

It is alleged by the complainant, who was declared to have failed in Pali, that the accused, who examined and corrected his paper, had altered the marks assigned to his questions by another examiner with the intention of plucking him in the examination.

SUMMONS ON REGISTRAR.

On the application of Mr. Leon D'Souza, his Worship was pleased to issue a notice upon the accused, and an immediate summons on the Registrar of the Bombay University to produce the examination papers and some other documents in Court.

On Wednesday morning, Mr. Leon D'Souza brought to the notice of his Worship that the documents had not been produced. Another notice was, therefore, ordered to be served on the Registrar of the Bombay University to produce the documents on Thursday (16th November), by 11-30 a.m., failing which a search warrant would be issued against the University.

ONE OF 3 EXAMINERS.

Prof. Bhagwat was one of the three examiners in Pali in the University examination held in March last.

THANA TO WELCOME GOVERNOR

Friday's Programme Includes Unveiling Of Late Vithal Sayanna's Statue

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, Nov. 15

Preparations are going on at Thana for presenting addresses to H. E. the Governor of Bombay on Friday.

The civic address by the Thana Municipality will be presented to the Governor at the Divecha Town Hall in the afternoon at 3-30. His Excellency will be received by the Collector, whereupon Sir Frederick Sykes will inspect the Police Guard of Honour drawn up in front of the Town Hall.

An address of the Konkan Muslim Education Society will also be presented.

The president of the Thana District Co-operative Institute will then meet His Excellency in deputation.

It is understood that His Excellency will then drive to the residence of Sir Govindrao Pradhan, where an "At Home" party is arranged by Sir Govindrao in honour of His Excellency.

Sir Frederick Sykes will then proceed to perform the unveiling ceremony of the statue of the late Mr. Vithal Sayanna at about 5-15 p.m.

KNOCKED DOWN BY ELECTRIC TRAIN

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Nov. 15.

An unknown Hindu, aged 40, was knocked down and run over on Monday last by a down Kalyan electric train near the Kopri bridge, about a mile from the Thana Station.

An inquest was held on the spot by Sub-Inspector D. S. Chitre of the Railway Police, when it was revealed that the Hindu, who had worn a garland of rosary, must have belonged to the Gosavi Caste. But as the body could not be identified, the police performed the last rites.

DUMPING OF JAPANESE RICE

Protest Of Deccan Merchants' Association

A telegram has been sent by the President, Deccan Merchants Association to the Secretary, Commerce Department of the Government of India, New Delhi, pointing out the "sad plight of rice cultivators all over India, particularly Bombay Presidency", consequent upon the dumping of Japanese rice, and adding that the "prices of rice have already collapsed but encroachment of Japanese rice on Indian market has enhanced severity of the decline" and praying for taking of "immediate steps to save the Indian cultivator."

An announcement has been made by the Government sanctioning the appointment of Mr. G. D. Nokes, Barrister-at-Law, London as a judge of the Travancore High Court.—A.P.

BOY KNOCKED DOWN & KILLED

Motor Driver Gets One Month's Jail And Fine Of Rs. 100

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Nov. 15.

David Ezekiel, a Jew motor driver of Bombay aged 50, was convicted by the City Magistrate of Thana on a charge under Section 304 (A) I. P. C. for causing the death of Babulal Bhaga, a 2-year-old boy, by driving his motor lorry (No. Bom. 1354) in a rash and negligent manner on the Bombay Agra Road in July last.

The Magistrate passed a lenient sentence on the accused in view of his old age and his promptness in removing the boy to the Civil Hospital rendering medical help to the deceased.

The accused was awarded one month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 or in default three months' additional hard labour.

RASH JUMP FROM MOVING TRAIN

Eye Witness Relates Tragic Incident

A verdict of death due to the fracture of the skull, was returned by the Coroner's Jury at the inquest held on Wednesday over the body of Waman Raoji Adalker, whose dead body was found near the railway lines at Dadar on Monday evening.

From the evidence it transpires that the man was travelling in a fast train going from Grant Road to Bandra. At the Dadar Station, one of the witnesses noticed the train going fast. After the train had passed the Station, he saw the body of the deceased near the railway lines. Life was extinct. On searching the clothes, a B.B. and C.I. Ry. pass from Grant Road to Elphinstone Road was found in his pocket.

The Jury were of opinion that the deceased, who had by mstake got into a fast train, seeing that the train did not stop at Elphinstone Road had rashly jumped out of the train at Dadar.

ARRESTED WITH JEMMY AT MIDNIGHT

Police Night Patrol Surprise Three Men In Hornby Road

When challenged and searched by the police night patrol, three persons who were moving about Hornby Road in a suspicious manner at midnight on Tuesday were found in possession of a jemmy and spare clothes.

Shabir Hussain, Krishna Ramjan Abdulla were detained by the police and put up before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Wednesday.

The police stated that the accused were suspected of being involved in several cases of housebreaking that had lately occurred in the Fort.

The accused were remanded to custody till November 27.

THE BRITISH BURMAH PETROLEUM Co. Ltd.

Annual Report

A cable summary of the Annual Report of the British Burmah Petroleum Company, Limited, to be submitted to the Annual General Meeting on the 20th November shows that there was a trading profit of £65494 during the year as compared to £ in the previous year.

Adding to this profit interest profit on sales of securities and sundry receipts and deducting charges Debenture interest depreciation Income tax etc., the net profit shown is £34,376. Adding last year's balance brought over the disposable profits are £42,695. Setting aside the annual quota for the Debenture Sinking Fund of £41,562 only £1,333 remain which are carried forward.

NO DIVIDEND.

The Directors regret they cannot declare any dividend.

The world market conditions and the high internal taxation, which virtually has removed any protection to the indigenous oil industry has compelled the Company to drastically curtail its development programme though its efforts in the development undertaken in Germany and in South Africa continue in association with foreign interests and in Germany during the year 1700 tons of crude oil of high quality was won.

OPEN FOR THREE YEARS FOR HARIJANS

Gum Dutt & Shiv Devalay Temples

Sjt. Harkisondas L. Jhaveri, Ag. Hon. Secretary, Servants of Untouchability Society, Bombay Provincial Board, writes:—

Sjt. Devidas Bua's Shri Gum Dutt Temple, situated at Kamatipura 13th Lane, and Shri Shiv Devalay situated at the junction of Foras Road and Sukhlaji Street are open for Harijans for the last 3 years and not recently opened as published in some of the papers.

The Board thank Sjt. Devidas Bua for the same and are glad to inform the public that these temples are visited both by Harijans as well as caste-Hindus.

PLAGUE IN POONA SUBSIDES

Substantial Decline In Casualties Last Week

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

"During the week ended 11th November there were 32 attacks and 22 deaths from plague in Poona City, and adjacent areas, as against 61 attacks and 53 deaths in the previous week. Of these Poona City Municipality reported 25 attacks and 16 deaths, Poona Cantonment 1 attack and no death and Poona Suburban Municipality 6 attacks and 6 deaths.

During the week all the areas have shown a good deal of improvement in the situation, and there is a marked drop in the number of attacks and deaths.

INOCULATIONS.

Poona City Municipality inoculated 504 persons during the week, 1927 rats were caught and destroyed. 31 rats found dead were examined and 10 were found to be infected. 147 houses were disinfected and white-washed.

76 persons were inoculated in Poona Cantonment and 29 rats were caught and destroyed. Two infected rats were found dead.

In Poona Suburban area 76 persons were inoculated, 18 rats were caught and destroyed. 9 rats found dead were examined and 3 were found to be infected. 35 houses were disinfected.

G. I. P. Railway inoculated 17 persons. 37 rats were caught and destroyed and one house was disinfected.

DISINFECTION.

Kirkee Cantonment reported 3 deaths only as against 4 attacks and 1 death in the previous week. 81 persons were inoculated and 112 rats were caught and destroyed. Two infected rats were found dead. The number of houses disinfected was 3.

16 persons were admitted to the Infecticus Diseases Hospital during the week against 19 in the last week."

MANGROL PREPARES FOR MARRIAGE

MANGROL, Nov. 14.

Enthusiastic welcome was given this morning to the Khan Saheb of Manavadar on his arrival here.

The marriage of the Chief of Manavadar will be celebrated tonight with due pomp in the presence of the ruling Chiefs, European officers and Rajkumars assembled at Mangrol.

MATERNITY BENEFITS

Increase in Grants In Bombay Factories

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The Annual Report the administration of the Bombay Maternity Benefit Act, 1929 shows that during the year ending 30th June 1933 returns were received from 374 of the 339 factories amenable to the Act. The few factories that did not submit returns employed few women and probably did not pay any benefit.

The average number women employed daily was 49,67[illegible] the highest number was in Bombay 26,472, while Ahmedabad recorded 11,815 and Sholapur 4,403. Maternity benefits granted increased by 335 to 5,790 and the amount paid by about Rs. 7,3[illegible] to Rs 1,35,813. These increases were accompanied by a decrease of 3,815 in the number of women employed so that it is clear that the privileges conferred by the Act are being increasingly availed of by factory women.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

The statistics so far published indicate that the maternal mortality amongst textile women is very low. Thus only 41 of the 5,790 benefits were paid to other persons. "It would be unwise to assume that the former figure represents the total maternal mortality" says the Chief Inspector of Factories, "but the small number each year does, it is thought, correctly indicate a much smaller maternal mortality rate amongst textile women than amongst women of similar status in other spheres. This contention is supported by figures obtained from a Sholapur mill. Only 2 deaths of mothers occurred out of 169 confinements. Of the 171 children born, 3 were still born and 16 died within a short period. Both the maternal and infantile death rates are low and the opinion of Dr. Balfour, who conducted an independent enquiry, that, amongst industrial women confinements are usually of a normal nature, with a comparatively low maternal death rate, is confirmed by the above figures."

Calcutta.—Mr. Frank M Garnett (Liverpool), Calcutta Manager of the Royal Insurance Company died early this morning Mr. Garnett, who was formely Manager of the Bombay branch of the Company, succeeded Sir Darcy Lindsay, when the latter retired from the managership of the Calcutta branch. The deceased was a well-known cricketer.—A. P.

Don't trust ordinary soap

SOAP should be used very carefully, if you want to keep your hair looking its best. Many soaps and prepared shampoos contain too much free alkali. This dries the scalp, makes the hair brittle, and ruins it.

The best thing for steady use is Mulsified cocoanut oil shampoo, which is pure and greaseless, and is better and more economical than anything else you can use.

Two or three teaspoonfuls is sufficient to cleanse your hair and scalp thoroughly. Simply moisten the hair with water and rub it in. Mulsified makes an abundance of rich, creamy lather, which rinses out easily, removing every particle of dust, dirt, dandruff and excess oil. The hair dries quickly and evenly, and it leaves the scalp soft, and the hair fine and silky, bright, lustrous, fluffy, wavy, and easy to manage.

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A Page About Books And Their Writers

LABOUR LEGISLATION IN INDIA

Needs Of India's Polyglot And Heterogenous Working-Class Population Analysed

INDUSTRIAL LABOUR IN INDIA—By S. G. Panandiker. M.A., D.Sc., Econ., (London) Indian Educational Service. (Published by Longmans, Green & Co., Ltd., Pp. 299 Price not mentioned.

This is an exhaustive analysis of the labour conditions in India, based largely on the evidence recorded by the Whitley Commission. The importance of the book to students of economics and those interested in labour problems generally, lies in the fact that the author has thrown light on, and draws pointed attention to, a multitude of issues to which the polyglot and heterogenous features of Indian labour lend peculiar colour and which are obscured by the superficial uniformity which characterises industrial labour in large cities.

Though we should hope to gain a great deal by adopting the measures recommended by the Commission, it must not be forgotten that, with the very best intention in the world, the Commission could not take more than a severely administrative view of the conditions which came to its notice; and to envisage a broad labour policy on the basis of a constructive appreciation of future prospects, apart from its preoccupation with immediate exigencies, altogether outside the purview of its functions and its terms of reference. And Dr. Panandiker does not go further than the Commission. It is an unfortunate limitation on a book which has succeeded in marshalling such a wealth of inaccessible detail pertaining to Indian labour conditions. As affording information to students of economics and labour the book will be of enormous importance.

LABOUR LEGISLATION

Though India is industrially backward, her industrial workers forming a little over five per cent of her total population, it will be seen that we have nearly twenty million industrial workers under conditions almost similar to those obtaining in more thoroughly industrialised countries. The evils of sweating and unregulated toil which were rampant in the industrial countries of the west in the early days of the industrial revolution and which still survive all the labour legislation pressed to the service of social reconstruction in a more or less attenuated form, have followed close on the heels wherever industrial methods have superseded, and in part competed with, the prevailing pace and contours of rural industry. The same temptations to the employers of labour, the same unremitting toil for labour, and the attendant consequences of crudely understood but blindly asserted "laissez-faire" which characterised the industrial enthusiasm of the West have dogged our small beginnings nearer home.

It is somewhat gratifying to observe that we are a little ahead of Japan in the matter of labour legislation; but it must be confessed that we are nowhere near the full-fledged industrialisation of the latter, nor are there any very encouraging signs that we will escape the attendant perils of industrial developments painfully muddling along to uncalculated ends, in the absence of a vigilant labour policy planned on national and international lines. Already, we have begun to base our policies on the appreciation of labour factors affecting the rest of the world threough the instrumentality of the International Labour Office at Geneva, and it is not unreasonable to hope that, our own industrial pace accelerated, it will be possible to coordinate international efforts along uniform lines. Local legislation to suit local exigencies will, of course, be necessary all the time; but an internationally agreed labour policy must go a long way to ensure the restoration of those incentives to economic recovery which are missing through the lack of organic affinity between organised Labour and organised Capital.

UNIONS

After devoting some chapters to the conditions of labour in Factories, textile and non-textile, in Transport, Mines and on Plantations to the present position of protective labour legislation and to a further programme of legislation, for which he considers the recommendations of the Whitley Commission to afford a very good basis, especially where the employment of children is concerned, the author deals instructively with the Labour Union Movement in India. He thinks trade-unions are not without their drawbacks but are, on the balance, a distinct gain to labour and, consequently, to the community; since not only as a vehicle of the united aspirations of the labour community but also as a reconciling factor in the conflicts between Labour and Capital, there could be no better instrument of a diffused social purpose.

To make the Unions more useful, however, he believes that the Union officials should be drawn from the ranks of the workers themselves. To that end he pleads for placing selected men from among the workers under training. "The training needed by them is a properly guided comparative study of economics, social and particularly labour problems in India and the West, and an insight into the details of Unions' work..... In selected cases, they may be given scholarships by Government for an intensive study at Colleges and Universities, as their efficiency would be increased by such an advanced training, with freedom from the necessity of earning their living by doing industrial work."

LABOUR REPRESENTATION

The book ends with a plea for more adequate representation of labour in the Central and Provincial Legislatures and in the local Bodies. To facilitate a unitary labour policy and preclude the exploitation of differential legislation by employers of labour so placed at an advantage, he believes that the power to initiate measures fundamentally affecting labour should vest in the Central Legislature, though Provincial Legislatures may retain powers to answer, by due legislation, local peculiarities, and initiative experiments that could not be extended upon any wider scale than local units. The book illuminates a great many obscure details not easily available in handy volumes and will be enormously useful to persons interested in the labour problems of the country.

M. G. B.

BOMBAY 200 YEARS AGO

Newly Discovered Mss. Throws Interesting Light On Manners And Customs Of Bombayites At Beginning Of 18th Century

BOMBAY IN THE DAYS OF QUEEN ANNE: Being an Account of the Settlement written by John Burnell. With an Introduction and Notes by Samuel T. Sheppard, late Editor of "The Times of India," to which is added Burnell's Narrative of His Adventures in Bengal, with an Introduction by Sir William Foster, C.I.E., and Notes by Sir Evan Cotton, C.I.E., and L. M. Austey. Printed for the Hakluyt Society 1933.

The discovery of the existence, in the library of the India Office, of the extremely valuable documents which see the light of day in their entirety for the first time in the present volume issued by the Hakluyt Society, was due, as Mr. Sheppard tells us, to a mere accident. In October 1926, while he was discussing books on Bombay with Prof. F. W. Thomas, then Librarian at the India Office, the latter called Mr. Sheppard's attention to an entry of an early 18th century account of Bombay in the Catalogue of the Orme Mss. The document, however, could not then be found and it was only after a prolonged search by Miss L. M. Anstey that it was discovered. It would appear that, together with some other papers, it had been cut out at some distant date from Vols. 8 and 9 of those Mss. and transferred to a separate volume which subsequently escaped the notice of writers on Bombay.

The documents which relate to Bombay, are in the shape of two letters written by a John Burnell, a British soldier who was in charge of Dungaree (Dongri) Fort in 1710-1711, to his father. The first of these letters, though dated 12th May 1710, was apparently completed a little later in the year; the second letter is undated, but must have been written after Burnell had left India. Though the first letter is signed merely "Your obedient son, J." and the second ends abruptly with no signature, the identity of the writer with John Burnell, the commandant of the Dongri Fort, has been established quite satisfactorily by Miss Austey after patient research. The description of Bombay, at the beginning of the 18th century which Burnell gives in his two letters is of a very interesting kind, adding materially to the meagre store of information relative to the life led by the inhabitants of this city in those far-off days and to the nature of the administrative control imposed on the island by the East India Company.

CIVILAND MILITARY ADMINISTRATION.

We learn from Burnell that for the purposes of administration the Island was divided into seven distinct jurisdictions namely "Bombay, Dungarey (Dongri) Mazagon, Sowrey (Sewri), Sion, Mayam (Mahim) and Worlley (Worli)", that these divisions were again divided into "packereys" (pakhadi or parish); that each division had its fort in charge of a "governor" that the military force of the island, consisted of five companies of Christians, "that is, Europeans, topasses (half-castes of Portuguese descent) and cofferes" (kafirs or slaves imported from Madagascar and elsewhere); that besides this force were eight companies of sepoys, that the "affairs concerning the preservation of the soul" were left to the care of "the Reverend Father in God, the Lord Bishop London, seeing it is a peculiar to his diocese, being accounted as part of Stepney parish, as is most places in India under the English nation"; that the rector sent out by the Lord Bishop of London had "an annual salary of a hundred pounds and the Governor's table, besides other perquisites as to births, burials and marriages"; that this worthy "preaches once of a Sunday, prays twice, as likewise each morning on week days, and administers the Sacrament 4 times a year"; that the civil affairs of the island were administered by a Generalissimo nominated by the Company, that he was assisted by a council of ten, "he having two voices" and that of this Council, one half always resided in Surat," as did the Deputy Governor, being president of the factory there, "tho the first of the five Council resident in Bombay represents his person because of his absence, and acts as Deputy."

RECLAMATION WORK.

We also learn from Burnell that the work of reclamation, with a view to link the seven islands, which made up Bombay, into one single island, had been proceeding for some time past and that the "breaches" in the sea between Sion and Dharavi, between Mahim and Dharavi and between Mahim and Worli, had been closed up by 1710; that the town of Bombay proper was divided into two distinct limits, "the English and Black," the English town lying to the southward of the "Fort" and the "Black Town" lying on the north side of the "Fort". The houses in the latter town are stated to be "mostly cajand and the buzar indifferent large and well supplied. In it is a house for the clerk of the market to sit, to deliver out his chops ("chhap" or seal) and hath the gallows behind it." Burnell describes at length both the "English town" and the "Black town." Most of the place-names mentioned by him can be identified today but there are some like the "hills of Bendawmatchard, near to Parell' which are impossible of identification. The following reference to Grigon (Girgaum) and Malabar Hill will be read with interest:—

"The road continues from hence (Cavell) extremely pleasant, having on each side fine ortts of plantations of cocoanut trees, till you arrive at Girgon, an indifferent large town in a puckery of the same name. It is built straggling, being seated in a bite (bight) of the Back Bay, at the foot of Malabar Hill. The inhabitants are mostly fatendars or farmers, whose husbandry consists in batty (paddy or rice) and cocoanuts, the company here employing an officer for the due gathering in of their rents, and on the narrowest bounds is a tank (possibly the predecessor of the Cowasji Patel Tank—S. T. S.) full of variety of game. Hither the general often comes, when he is minded to take the air, attended with the gentry and ladies of the island, some in pallanquins, some in coaches and others on horse back, always going in great splendour, with led horses, the Silver Staff and Union Flag carried before him; which since my departure is much augmented, having now a squadron of horse to wait and attend his commands, clothed in rich liveries, their other accoutrements being answerable."

A WEIRD PHENOMENON.

We have no room here for further descriptions of the various parts of the Island and of the ways and manners of both the official world and the city's population at large of the days of Burnell. We would, however, like to close here with the following strange record of an experience, which Burnell has included in his letters. Dealing with the snakes of Bombay he writes:—

"The fat of the snake is likewise excellent at expelling its venom, taken inwardly; and externally applied, it fortifies the joints and supples the limbs to a wonder. A candle made of its fat, after it hath been dissolved in the sun and then lighted, being placed on a table (all other lights removed that are of another nature), shall instantly make the room appear full of

(Continued on Page 9).

EVOLUTION OF INDIAN IDEALISM

Prof. Das Gupta Sees Beyond The Mists Of Vedic And Post-Vedic Rituals

(By D. Naikarni)

"INDIAN IDEALISM." By Prof. S. N. Das Gupta, Ph. D. (Cambridge University Press)—Price 10s. 6d.

The Indian philosophy evolved like a flower from the ritualistic religion of the Vedas gradually and in unhurried degrees. Even in its later day manifestations, it has not entirely shaken off its hoary influence. Before in the efficacy of sacrifice, in the cult of magic for securing one's desired end was primeval. To seek favor of the Gods to whom the sacrifice was offered was the one engrossing aim of the ancients. This adamantine faith in the sacrificial acts came to be transferred to all the acts and deeds in general, and so in this cult we find the genesis of the law of Karma, which is practically the kernel of the ethicophilosophical speculations in India.

It was inevitable that in a country where a belief in spirituality plays such a dominant part in the daily life its people, the subject of Indian idealism should provide scope for much scholarly speculations. The subject, in fact, is beyond the scope of a single volume. Yet it would appear, this is precisely what Prof. Das Gupta has done, and in his "Indian Idealism" he nearly achieves the impossible. In this book which is the first of its kind to appear on this subject in English, he gives a comprehensive survey of the evolution of Indian idealism, and explains many of the main trends and tenets that have puzzled philosophers and students alike. His achievement is therefore unique in that most of the important phases of Indian idealistic thought have been packed in the course of a single volume.

Another subject which he deals with in this volume is the importance of magic in the evolution of Indian idealism. It has been said that the "sine qua non" of magic is a human operator, materials and an aim that borders on the impossible either in itself, such as evidence in the subject of astrology in predicting future events, or in the medicine such as curing malignant diseases, in becoming invisible, or in relation to the apparently inadequate means employed, which Thorndike refers to in his "History of magic and Experimental Science."

MAGIC IN VEDIC RITUALS

Prof. Das Gupta attaches the term "Magic" to the Vedic rituals, because the Vedic people believed in the operations of nature. He believes too that everything that concerns us in our daily life could be changed, modified or influenced by the performance of the sacrifices, provided there were priests duly qualified who could chant the Vedic "mantras" in their right accents, and elaborate sacrificial details performed in their strictest accuracy.

With the evolution of thought and changes of conditions, the efficacy of these rituals became so modified, that it was believed that the magical value of the sacrifies could be attained by a particular meditation, and in that case the actual sacrificial rites could be dispensed with altogether. It was also believed that deep meditation, self-mortification or asceticism could win for us whatever we wanted. It was argued further that just as a man could attain whatever he wanted by the performance of the right kind of sacrifices, so he could also achieve his end, however extravagant it might be, by the performance of the "Tapas" with its attendent meditations and sufferings self-imposed.

Thus it is in the later day Puranas we hear many stories of the Gods who were forced to give such boons to their votaries by which they themselves would come to grief.

From the early Vedic times two kinds of magic, that of the rituals and of the Tapas, involving an abysmal meditation and asceticism, were regarded as being omnipotent, and even the powers of the Gods were regarded as belonging to a much lower rank. This was the beginning of the cult of asceticism in India, whose followers, the Sadhus, are seen now everywhere in this country and who seem to be even in the quest of the world beyond. Some of these are imposters, parasites on the rest of the community, as the unthinking West sums them all up. But among their number one can find real ascetics to whom the body has ceased to exist—men having the eyes of those who have looked beyond the boundaries of things that appear, and caught a glimpse of sights ineffable. There are none like the real Indian Sadhus in the West. Their Savanarolas and Bunyans have all been swept away before the tide of materialism.

So far the author traces the processes of thought, from the early Rig Vedic times to the Upanishads with their infinite and deathless conceptions. Prof. Das Gupta now takes a review of the other philosophies. He regards Samhita as the original interpretation and development of Upanishads which seems to be the best reconciliation of the seemingly irreconcilable strands of thought found in that doctrine. He takes us by degrees from the philosophy of the Upanishads to that of the Nirvana, with its ethical nihilism that attempted to upset the entire speculative order from the the firm rooted. not only of the Upanishadic belief, but also of the other thinkers of the age. The existence of such lines of thought remarkably demonstrates the view that the period which followed the Upanishadic times, was a period when bold adventures in independent thinking were being taken, as conclusively proved by the rise of the two great schools of philosophy in India, Jainism and Buddhism, which are supposed to explain the mystery of the world.

BUDDHISTIC IDEALISM

The early Buddhist philosophy did not accept any fixed entity or being detrimental to the nature of all realities. The only things that existed were the Dharmas, being the other name for the substantial phenomena. But the question is that, if there was no substance or reality, how are we to account for the phenomena? This was precisely what Gautama the Buddha set out to find. The object with which he started before attaining the "Nirvana" was: In what miserable condition are the people, they are born, they decay, pass away and are born again, and they do not know the path of escape from this endless chain of life?

Here Prof. Gupta draws a comparison between the Upanishadic and the Buddhistic conception of the self. The true self with the Upanishads was a matter of transcendental experience, for they said that it could not be described in terms of anything—but could only be pointed out as "There" beyond all the changing and mental categories. The Buddha looked into the mind and saw that it did not exist, and he is represented as saying: "When one says "I", what he does is that he refers either to the elements combined, or to any one of them, and deludes himself that "That" was "I". Just as one could not say that the fragrance of the lotus belongs to the color, so one could not say that the sense-data was "I", or the feeling was "I," or any other sense faculties was "I". There is nowhere to be found in the elements composing an individual "I Am". What people perceived in themselves when they said that they perceived themselves, was but a mental mirage.

The Upanishads, says Prof. Gupta, reveal through this mist the dawn of an experience, of an immutable reality, as the self of man to be the only tangible truth behind all changes.

Thus Prof. Das Gupta guides the faltering steps of his lay readers, revealing to them many of the unexplained tenets of Indian philosophy. The subject of idealism is vast and full of speculative thought. Some idea of its vastness may be gleaned from the fact no philosopher has yet been able to find out a positive definition of idealism. To those, therefore, who do not know what Indian philosophy is or to whom the subject of philosophy is a sealed book, the immensely instructive pages locked up in "Indian Idealism" would be a revelation of what the subject is or could be. It would constitute at once as their philosophical primer, and a horn-book.

Pioneers Of Socialism

THE EARLY ENGLISH SOCIALISTS—by H. L. Beales; KARL MARX—by R. W. Postgate and LENIN—By R. Palme Dutt. (The Makers of the New World Series, published by Hamish Hamilton, each 1s. 6d. net).

In this series an attempt is made to present in a compact form the life and work of pioneers of Socialism in the West. Such studies help to bring into relief the extraordinary selflessness and devotion to duty, of these pioneers and their sacrifices for the cause. Each of these volumes is written by a person who knows his subject well.

Mr. Beales paints for us the background of early British industrialism, which has resulted in the Socialism of to-day. He tells us of the condition of the workers and the lives they were leading, the Trade Unionism and many other things intimately connected with the workers. In short, the book is a first step to the study of Socialism, for it enables us to understand the whole genesis of that great movement.

Mr. Postgate's book on Karl Marx explains to us that writer's philosophy in simple and telling words. The name of Marx is anathema to all capitalists, but it has become a beacon-light to oppressed workers in all lands. The book has been divided into three parts, namely, the Materialist Conception of History, Marxian Economics and Marxian Dialectic. It begins with a short life-story of Karl Marx and ends with a bibliography. It is a lucidly written volume. The writer has, for convenience, followed the scheme laid down in the great work "Capital". Marx's original work has been characterised as very abstruse and difficult to understand, but Mr. Postgate's book does not suffer from those drawbacks.

LENIN.

Lenin died too recently for us to assess his greatness, or even his failures. But a man who could revolutionise a whole society in a such a vast country as Russia will always live in the memories of the people. If Marx was a theorist, Lenin was a practical man. As Mr. Dutt writes:

"In all these fields of working class struggle, from the earliest stages to beyond the conquest of power, Lenin leaves a legacy of leadership, of theoretical and practical guidance, the absorption of which by the international working class opens the way to victory.

"This leadership receives its organised embodiment and collective form in the Communist International, founded under the leadership of Lenin in 1919 as the union of the revolutionary working class, on the basis of the principles of Marxism and Leninism, for the victory of the world Socialist revolution."

Mr. Dutt writes very eloquently and asks who is the heir of Lenin, in a separate chapter. What is the work to be done after him by the people he has left behind? Says the author:

"Through the Communist International it falls to those living after Lenin, in conditions of deepening world crisis and urgency, to be able to carry forward this fight, a fight for no limited aims, but for a new era of humanity, to the final victory, which it was his triumph to inaugurate, but which he could not live to complete."

No more eloquent words were written.

PRIVATE LIFE OF LATER PESHWAS

Family Records Throw Interesting Light On Their Tastes And Habits.

Another volume of the "Selections from the Peshwa Daftar" which is the 32nd of the series edited by Rao Saheb G. S. Sardesai, has been published by the Government Central Press. It is entitled "The Private Life of the later Peshwas" and contains papers more or less of a personal nature which are classified under the heads social and ceremonial, the Ganpati festival, education, sport, travel, domestic animals, ornaments and jewellery, Raghunathrao and Madhavrao II, etc. They are mostly short and simple and occasionally most entertaining. A discriminating reader will at once detect in them the sharp contrast in the tastes and habits of the different members of the Peshwas' family.

The papers under the heading Education, sport and travel show that the ladies of the Peshwas' family were able to read and write, while those under some of the other heads show that wrestling, elephant-fighting, cheeta hunting, falconry and feats or horsemanship were some of the most popular sports in which the Peshwas and their associates usually indulged. Numerous temples were constructed and the art of stone-carving appears to have reached great perfection. Painting and decoration were cultivated to a large extent but portraiture appears to have been introduced at the Peshwas' court through the instrumentality of Sir Charles Malet, the first British Resident at Poona. Telescopes, watches, cups and saucers, broad-cloth and other fancy articles seem to have been largely imported from Europe. Altogether the papers afford a picture of social and religious life of the Peshwas, which, though not perfect, is still of inestimable value to students of history.

The volume is priced Rs. 2-5-0 and can be obtained from the Government Book Depot and the usual booksellers in Bombay and elsewhere.

MARKETING OF FRUIT

A SURVEY OF THE MARKETING OF FRUIT IN POONA:—(Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics Publication, No. 3). By Messrs. D. R. Gadgil and V. R. Badgil. Price Rs. 2-8

This is a very useful book on a subject in which growing interest is being taken both by the people and the Government. In the Poona District 6,637 acres are under fruit of various sorts, and therefore, marketing is a vital problem to the fruit growers there. The joint authors have gone into the question with the thoroughness which is characteristic of the Gokhale Institute and the information the authors have gathered is likely to be useful to all those who are engaged in the trade.

The authors sum up their conclusions at the end of the book in a series of recommendations which deserve the attention of both the public and the Government. Indians must be taught to use more fruit, but for that purpose it must be both cheap and available. At present it is not, except in a few places. If the volume can create some interests in the minds of the public, it will have served its purpose.

RESERVE BANK LITERATURE

The great importance of the Reserve Bank Bill that is now before the Legislative Assembly has promptly called forth some well-informed and critical literature on the subject. The Currency League of India has already published half a dozen bulletins on the various issues raised by the Bill. Mr. A. D. Shroff has published a detailed and fairly critical study of the Bill, Section by Section. A more ambitious work is a book entitled "The Reserve Bank of India and its Functions" by Sheokissen Bhatter, Managing Partner of Sir Sarupchand Hukumchand and Co. (Calcutta) and Dr. L. Nemenyi (Budapest). The book is published by the Book Company Ltd., Calcutta and extends over 220 pages. It contains an introductory chapter dealing with general principles of currency and banking and contains some practical information bearing on various sections of the Bill. But the book is weak in its criticism of the general principles underlying the Bill as a whole.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1933

THE ONLY REMEDY

The Bengal terrorist movement is insane and futile. But it surely does not justify equally insane and futile method to c

Some British ex-officials have placed before the Joint Select Committee certain proposals the very sanity of which is open to question. It may be that the ex-officials are panic-stricken or pretend to be so, but that is no justification for panicky proposals which do no good to anybody but only add to the resentment with which Bengal is seething.

Mr. S.H.H. Mills, a retired officer of the Indian Police Service, suggests in his memorandum submitted to the Joint Committee that the Governor should personally deal with terrorism with the aid of "permanent legislation" on the lines of the present special enactments. In other words, he would both nullify autonomy and perpetuate repression in Bengal. He could not have made more effective proposals if he wished to perpetuate terrorism itself in the province and make it impossible for the people to realise their own responsibility in suppressing the evil.

Mr. Mills' analysis of the history of terrorism in India is deliberately one-sided and obviously calculated to support his preconceived notions about the growth of the evil and the methods of combating it. He attempts to make out that, whenever the special powers lapsed, terrorism broke out progressively and more menacingly. But those in India who keep their eyes and ears open have again and again demonstrated that terrorism has really thrived on repression. Not to go far back in history or to foreign countries like Ireland, the latest phase of repression in Bengal itself proves the truth of the above remark, a commonplace in the history of political agitation in every land and every age.

Mr. Mills himself, when he says that terrorism has flared up more and more menacingly with the lapse of special methods, admits by implication that, the special measures, resorted to again and again, with increasing severity, have failed to root out terrorism, and that, it is only driven more underground by those measures. Significant indeed is his admission that, despite all the extraordinary measures of the last few years the movement is now "anything but moribund." But the lesson of the persistence of the movement is evidently lost upon him.

Mr. J.C. French, a retired Deputy Collector of Bengal, goes one better and in a separate memorandum advocates the withdrawal of even the present reforms on the plea that parliamentary institutions have failed in India. It is useless to take such people seriously and discuss their views at any length. It may be owned, however, that the spurious parliamentary institutions tried in India during the last few years have signally failed, and their withdrawal may be a gain in political integrity.

Mr. French made a feeble attempt to make communal capital of the terrorist movement and sagely remarked that the terrorists wished to restore ancient Hindu rule. But neither even Dr. S.A. Khan, nor Mr. Ghaznavi was much impressed by such a disingenuous plea. The latter turned the tables upon the witness by suggesting that since reservation of law and order had failed to combat terrorism, its transfer to responsible ministers might well be given a chance. Mr. French, of course, disagreed. But even he may soon have to admit that nothing but responsible government will root out organised terrorism in India.

Mahasabha Exposed

We congratulate Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru on exposing the pretensions of the Hindu Mahasabha as a representative Hindu body, which could speak authoritatively for the whole Hindu community! He correctly stated that the Hindu Mahasabha is a "small reactionary group pretending to speak on behalf of the Hindus of India," whereas it voices the opinions of a few exploiters of the Hindu religion. We should have said nothing if these persons had ventilated their own grievances, but they have not stopped at that. A great deal of misapprehension undoubtedly prevailed in the country, and it was time it was removed by a leader of the eminence of Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru.

There are some who support the Hindu Mahasabha, because the Muslim reactionaries have been making preposterous demands for themselves, rather than for their own community, and make fiery speeches against other communities. The best way of meeting those perverse reactionaries and communalists is not by having similar associations among Hindus and making equally fiery speeches against sister communities, but assuring their fellow countrymen that they have nothing to fear from the Hindu community which wants to live on terms of perfect amity with them. We have not heard much of the Aryakumar Sabha, but if what Pundit Jawaharlal says about it is correct, then it is a monstrous organisation and requires to be shunned by all decent Hindus. Christians have made their home in India long before the British came here to trade, and if one of the ambitions of Aryakumars is to eliminate Christians as well as Muslims it is nothing short of criminal.

We agree with the Pundit when he says that the Mahasabha stands for vested interests in the country,—for Zamindars and Princes, as against tenants and harassed agriculturists. "Anything more degrading, reactionary, anti-national, anti-progressive and harmful than the present policy of the Hindu Mahasabha it was difficult to imagine", said the Pundit and most sane Hindus will agree with him. Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya hoped that the Mahasabha was not such a bad body as Pundit Jawaharlal had painted it to be, though he disagreed with the Ajmer resolutions. We hope Malaviyaji will exert his whole influence to rid the Sabha of all its baneful activity, which is so very harmful to the Hindu community and to the country. We are aware that there are Ghaznavis, Shafaat Ahmeds and Shafi Dawoodis and others among Muslims who are fond of making unbalanced speeches and foolish demands. But that does not justify Hindus in making equally great fools of themselves. It is time for all honest Hindus to unite against this body and express their opinion in no uncertain terms.

Must Be Given Up

Replying to a question by Mr. Tom Smith, M. P. the Secretary of State for India stated in the Commons that the convict population of the Andamans had been reduced to 6,500 since the year 1921, when it was 11,500: he also said that speedier reduction was impracticable owing mainly to the lack of jail accommodation in India. Sir Samuel then went on to enumerate the great changes that had been wrought in the Andamans under the beneficent influence, perhaps, of the Tory Party. He told the Commons that political prisoners had not been separately classified, and that no Civil Disobedience prisoners or detenus had been sent there. The sum total of this answer is that the Andamans have now been improved out of recognition, that everything is all right and that nobody need entertain any anxiety about either the moral or the physical well-being of the residents there.

This is the characteristic answer, which we have been accustomed to receive from the present Secretary of State. He evidently believes that everything is for the best in the best of worlds, and that nobody need raise his voice against this distant Settlement. The Government have been so lavish in their building operations in Delhi and other places, that it looks almost ridiculous that they could not increase jail accommodation in this country, and then make it an easy excuse for sending prisoners out of India to the penal settlement. We do not know what he means by saying that transportation is now normally on a voluntary basis, and that the settlement has been transformed into a free colony!

Only last year the Government of Bengal, no doubt under the expert advice of Sir John Anderson, sent a number of "terrorist" prisoners to the Andamans and in May last there was a tragedy when some prisoners who were put in the notorious cellular jail succumbed to death. The Government of India had to send a special officer, a kind of fasting expert, to the Andamans and he brought about a "reconciliation." In this case at least, the deportation could not have been on a voluntary basis, as Sir Samuel stated in the Commons. Now that the Civil Disobedience movement is waning, there ought to be ample accommodation in Indian jails. Has not the time come to reconsider the whole position now?

The Indian Jails Committee in 1920 came to the definite conclusion that the "retention of transportation to the Andamans on the present scale, even if an increased and improved, and consequently vastly more expensive, staff were provided, is undesirable and should not be attempted." We can quote many more similar recommendations to prove our view, and we do not believe that the conditions have materially improved since 1920. Perhaps, they have become worse. The Andamans must be given up for good and that immediately.

Press Views

More Cussedness

Here is one of the latest instances of Sir Samuel's cussedness. The political situation in India is steadily quietening down and people are talking of the reforms. This is the opinion of the officials themselves. In that view of the matter we consider that Mr. David Grenfell did not do a very wrong thing when he asked in the House of Commons whether now that Mr. Gandhi had given proof of his desire for peace His Majesty's Government would make a gesture by releasing the political prisoners and suspending the Ordinances. Well, the same old reply came from Sir Samuel. He is not ready to admit that Mahatma Gandhi desires peace. Therefore, no modification of his policy. As regards Ordinances? Well, he was helpless, for, the Ordinances had been replaced by Central and Provincial Acts. And are these as immutable as the laws of the Medes and the Persians.—"A. B. Patrika."

Why This Mystery?

It is probably safe to say that no assassination of modern times has been shrouded with so much mystery as that of King Nadir Shah. We in India, for example, heard more details about the recent revolt in Cuba on the one side and Siam on the other, than we have about the recent troubles our own neighbour Afghanistan. Why is this? Why is it that there is still no authoritative story of how Nadir Khan was murdered, beyond the bazaar gossip of Peshawar which is notoriously exaggerated? —"Star of India."

Empires Or Vampires?

There can be only one solution for this muddled, turbid cauldron that the world is to-day. A pious intention like the League of Nations is a waste of international time. There must be a definite pooling, a concrete synthesis of sovereignty in the field of politics, armaments and economics. Pious hopes and religious fulminations do not break these hard bones of competitive nationalist egoisms.

Then, if the world is really made safe for democracy, we can have the democracy of the valiant in spirit, a democracy of the valiant, by the valiant, for the valiant. Democracy will be a safe form of government, and Mussolini will be a forgotten adventurer, when tariff walls scale off, when competitive armaments are dead as mutton and when empires cease to be vampires.—"Daily News."

Congress Parties

In spite of differences and dissensions, the Congress was so long able to present a united front because labour and capital, the tenantry and the landlord, the classes and the masses, sank their own respective individuality for the advancement of the common programme. But will the placid contentment of these interests as regards the existing state of affairs continue for any length of time? That it will not, is proved by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru; and what when they begin to assert themselves? A class war? Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will not shirk it. But after all a class war for its own sake is not desirable; and certainly it is worth while to make a serious effort to prevent it. But what is the way out of the entanglement? Mr. Nariman is afraid of parties. We are not. Indeed, it seems to us that the formation of parties—be it clearly understood, within the Congress—can alone prevent the catastrophe of a class war and save the national organisation from disruption.—"Forward."

"RUN FOR "MINISTER-"SHIP"

By "A POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT."

The raid on the Secretariat for the ministership in place of the late Sardar Sir Rustom Vakil, continues, and the candidates, whether they are nonentities or otherwise, are trying their luck at the doors of the Secretariat, although the majority of them, no doubt, realise full well their limitations as well as the fate of their applications. But, after all, it is a "try" and why should they miss it, if an opportunity comes in the way? However, a few days more and the appointment of the Minister will be a settled fact, and the aspirations of those who have failed will be dashed to the ground!

I understand that H.E. the Governor has practically made up his mind as to whom to appoint and any further molestation at the Secretariat is futile. One thing to be remembered in regard to this appointment is the limited intellectual capacity of the present Councillors of the Bombay Legislative Council, from which the Governor has to select a suitable candidate for his Cabinet. It is not an easy task in view of the fact that, the intellectual calibre of the majority of the Councillors is almost at zero and men of outstanding merit could easily be counted on the tips of the fingers.

MR. C. R. DESAI'S CORRECTION.

Before discussing the merits or demerits of the candidates other than those I mentioned on Monday I would like to point out that I read with interest the correction or explanation of Mr. C.R. Desai, regarding my old friend Rao Bahadur Sardar Bhimbhai A. Naik. Mr. Desai does not say why Rao Bahadur Naik resigned his honorary magistracy as well as his seat in the Legislative Council and again, within a few months, sought re-election. I did not mean that he resigned in sympathy with the Dharasana Raid. I know the reason why he did, but I would like to know from Mr. Desai as a close friend of Rao Bahadur Naik, if he chooses to tell.

Then it would interest Mr. Desai to know that Rao Bahadur Naik himself has given in the sketch of his life in the brochure supplied to the members of the Legislative Council, that he (Rao Bahadur Naik), obtained in 1898 the first trading license after a prolonged and strenuous fight with the Government of that territory (Rhodesia) at Untali, where Indians were debarred from trading. This was at the time when Mr. Gandhi was at his best in his fight for the traders in South Africa, and I would leave Mr. Desai and your readers to infer what they like from it. However, this

(Continued on Page 7.)

Raids On Secretariat Continue

Frankly Speaking

INDEPENDENCE AND FRIENDSHIP.

Mr. J. H. Thomas continues to take a one-sided and unstatesmanlike view of the events in Ireland.

He dismisses the various constitutional Bills now before the Free State as "totally unacceptable" only because they tend to eliminate the Crown from the Constitution. But every Dominion has the right to make itself completely self-governing, to eliminate every external control however subtle and insidious, and even to secede from the British Commonwealth.

By opposing the Home Rule movement Britain roused and fed the Republican sentiment in Ireland. If she now objects to a Republican member in the British commonwealth she will be the cause of driving Ireland out of the Commonwealth.

Even if Ireland herself chooses to secede, which she has the right to do, it would be as unstatesmanlike to regard her as a hostile country as it would be to deal likewise with America.

Ireland seeks independence and friendship with Britain. It would be unwise to refuse her either.

IS SANITY DAWNING?

Hitler would do much to reconcile world opinion, if he at all cares for it, by declaring an immediate political amnesty, since even the Communists have voted for Hitler!

That is not enough. He should stop his insensate campaign against the Jews which has created such consternation throughout the world. If he does it, he will not only consolidate himself, but make himself more tolerable even to those Germans who violently disagree with him.

If he wants to make a little more money by the sale of his masterpiece "Mein Kampf", an expurgated edition of which has already appeared in English, nobody would object to it very seriously.

There are already some signs that sanity is dawning in Nazi Germany. If Hitler can be persuaded to give up his ways and concentrate his attention on getting rid of the shackles which bind Germany, the world may sympathise with him if it does not support him.

HENDERSON'S RESIGNATION.

Mr. Arthur Henderson could not have come to any other decision, but to resign his job as President of the Disarmament Conference, which is doing nothing but creating more dissensions.

We do not know whether we should give any credence to the statement made by Sir Stafford Cripps that the resignation was due to the failure of Great Britain to take action against Japan's deal in Manchuria, through the League of Nations.

That might be one of the causes, but it gave a death-blow to the pretensions of the League of Nations and proved to the world that when great Powers want to profit themselves at the expense of weaker countries, nothing can prevent them from so doing, League or no League.

If Germany followed Japan, it need not cause any surprise. Mr. Henderson's resignation will condemn the Disarmament Conference as a futile body where insincere nations are merely wasting their time and trying to throw dust in the eyes of the world by their inanities.

INDECENT SUGGESTION.

For once Sir Samuel Hoare has refused to give in and in his letter to Sir A. M. Samuel, M.P. he exposes the hollowness of the plea put forward by the pensioners, who believe that India should be mortgaged for the safety of their pensions.

We do not believe that the attempt "to exploit the pensioners' anxieties" is altogether one-sided, for the pernicious propaganda with which Britain has been flooded during the last few years by dishonest reactionaries may have made the pensioners really anxious for their future.

It is a monstrous suggestion that the whole pension should be funded and kept in Britain, perhaps, in the safe-keeping of the Bank of England. There was not even decency in such a suggestion and the Secretary of State naturally ruled it out.

We do not think the British Treasury would willingly undertake the liability of future pensions of these persons. If they are not sure of their pensions, our suggestion is that they should not send out any more Britishers to India for the Services.

WANTED AN EXPLANATION.

There is a persistent rumour that the Board of Control for Cricket in India has finally decided that Lall Singh, a well-known Indian cricketer, who played for the Indian Team in England last year, is not qualified to play for India in the forthcoming test matches.

If the rumour is well-founded, the decision will amaze and disappoint cricket circles in India.

About Lall Singh's merits as an all round cricketer and a brilliant fielder there is little doubt. But it appears that he was born in British Malaya and his residence in the Panjab is not considered long or unbroken enough to entitle him to play for India under the Board's latest rules.

This question of residence, however, was duly considered at a meeting of the Imperial Cricket Conference, held at Lords in June 1932, and Lall Singh was considered quite qualified to play in the Tests and was described in the Board of Control's official Souvenir of the Indian team's visit to England as a native of the Panjab.

If the rules or their interpretation have since changed, the Board surely owes an explanation to the public.

Readers' Views

"TO PLUG THE AGITATION"

By R. REMEDIOS.

I have read the various articles appearing from day to day in your paper, relating to the addresses to be presented to the incoming and outgoing Governors, with disgust and dismay, and fail to understand why, in a public matter like the one in question, so much pother should be created by the private grievances of the leaders concerned.

To plug the agitation and differences and also as to who are the rightful leaders authorised to present them, I suggest that a general meeting be convened of all the East Indians of the Suburbs, Salsette and other places, and an announcement to this effect should be published in all the English newspapers under the signatures of prominent East Indian leaders, including, of course, the leaders of both the factions now prevailing, in a prominent place in the city like the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall or any other suitable Hall, to deliberate over this issue, and if an unanimous vote for the same is acquired, or a majority thereof, a committee be set up to give effect to the same or, if the same is in the negative, the whole show should be wound up peacefully rather than continue the present acrimonious battle of articles in the Press.

I believe the method suggested is much more pleasing and expedient than the hole-and-corner meetings, which are taking place in Bandra and Dadar, where hardly a sufficient number of East Indians present themselves, mainly because of the questionable leadership of the conveners, and which, as a result, is a mere waste of time and energy. East Indians as a matter of fact, are spread all over the city of Bombay besides the Suburbs and Salsette and, therefore, this central place would be most appropriate. The present makeshift method of getting about helps nobody, much less the self-styled leaders concerned, but only aids to widen the gulf now prevailing between the two factions.

I trust my suggestion will be taken note of and acted upon, otherwise the only regrettable alternative will be that the Governors concerned will be taken by fright when confronted with two addresses from a tiny community like the East Indian Catholics resulting to serve as a handle to our sister-communities to ridicule us and also add one more weapon in their amoury of invectives against the East Indians.

United we stand, divided we fall.

Inter University Debate

From Homi D. Bode.

With reference to Mr. Shimoga's letter of the 13th inst. concerning the selection of a debating team representing the affiliated colleges of the Bombay University, I beg to fully endorse its contents.

It is a matter of profound regret bordering dangerously on the disgusting, that the Selection Committee appointed by the Syndicate of the Bombay University and consisting of principals Hamill, Fr. Pallasius and Rev. Kellog should have exercised such poor judgment in the face of such an important issue, a judgment which has left behind in its trail a legitimate atmosphere of dissatisfaction, suspicion and disgust. It would be hardly becoming or even decent to write at great length on the want of credentials of at least two of the selected representatives, although I can hardly see the necessity, or even the sanity, of observing decency when its principles have been so scandalously flouted by those in whom power was vested.

In practically every University which the English debating team has hitherto visited such a preposterous and stupid course has hardly been adopted. Elimination contests have everywhere been the order of the day, and it is only making a very rational and fair demand if the student population of the Bombay University ask for an elimination contest, before an impartial tribunal instead of delegating authority to the hands of a committee, which is liable to be influenced at any moment by personal prejudices.

It is really high time the Bombay University awoke to a full realisation of its responsibilities, and to a sense of its own dignity by adopting a perfectly rational attitude and not allowing itself to be led astray by anybody.

"VERITABLE FRANKENSTEIN"

From F. D. Melton.

It is like Dr. D'Avoine to take up cudgels on behalf of the movement for establishing birth control clinics in the Madras Presidency, and, with the usual vehemence so characteristic of him, he has denounced Catholic priests for taking a prominent part in counter-agitations.

Much indeed has been said by leading gynaecologists —even by our local one, Colonel Spackman, at the Rotary Club the other day— about the efficacy and harmlessness of modern birth control methods. Science has no doubt advanced considerably but it is doubtful if it has always been for our good. Even a person of the stamp of Dr. D'Avoine would readily admit that up-to-date birth control methods free from all injurious effects gives the unmarried a large margin for license and abuse. Modern cities teem with what is known as the 'private' prostitute, and we should shudder to think of the day when unmarried girls in our midst (as adepts in the practice of birth control methods) are, like Dr. Jekyl and Mr. Hyde, living double lives.

The movement for the introduction of clinics for birth control in Bombay City was happily thrown out by our Municipal Corporators, but it will not be long when the subject will once again crop up. We would, in this eventuality, remind the learned doctor, that, as one of the stoutest advocates of birth control methods, he would be creating a veritable Franskenstein that would enter the houses of the poor and lowly and destroy their peace and happiness and eventually throttle them out of existence.

Thana Dilemma

From "A Citizen of Thana."

The question of the forthcoming visit of Sir Frederic Sykes to Thana and there has been considerable excitement over it for the last few days. The question in which the public are interested is the attitude taken by the Thana Municipality. Right against the wishes of the people and in spite of three public meetings of all the municipal wards of this town, the Municipality has decided to call the Governor within the Municipal limits on the 17th instant (his visit was originally for a function outside the Municipal limits) and give him an address of welcome. The public feeling is directly against the voting of an address.

Still the Thana municipality led by its nominated chairman, who is the public prosecutor, and who was once superseded and later on reinstated during the Governor's regime, has succeeded in setting at naught the public opinion of the citizens here. He has been helped by Dr. T. Wells who is an honorary magistrate. Both these members of the Municipality caught the Thana public napping and hurriedly secured a majority in the Municipality for giving an address to the Governor. As soon as this was known protest meetings were held and about five hundred citizens sent applications to the Municipality condemning the idea of the address.

As a result these two members find it impossible to secure the necessary majority for voting the money for the address. Two municipal meetings were called for finding the funds. In one Dr. Wells actually moved a resolution for spending Rs. 300 on the function. But both the meetings were adjourned on seemingly technical grounds. The real reason for both the adjournments was that it was not possible to get the necessary number of votes. Two amendments were moved indicating such changes in the wording of the draft address as would conclusively show that the welcome to the Governor was not on behalf of the citizens of Thana but only on behalf of the members of the Municipality. While these amendments did not pass they showed the temper of the people of Thana. The citizens are wondering if the Governor is going to accept this address. Meanwhile the special road repairs are being made along the Governor's expected route. As to the money for the address it is said to be coming out of the purses of private donors. If the Governor realises the situation and for some official reason declines to accept the address—many expect the Governor to do this—the repairs will remain and the donations will go back to the donors!

APPOINTMENT OF TEACHERS FOR MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS

Schools Committee Decides To Restrict It Only To Candidates From Depressed Classes Till Percentage Limit Is Reached

Communal question cropped up during the discussion of the question of appointing teachers for the Municipal Schools in the city, on the basis of communal representation at the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Schools Committee held on Wednesday evening at the Corporation Hall.

The discussions of the committee, took a communal turn, when the Finance and Establishment Sub-Committee's Report was put forward for the acceptance of the Committee. In the Report, the Sub-Committee had recommended that only teachers from the Backward classes should be appointed in future, till the percentage alloted to the Depressed Classes was made up.

ALL AMENDMENTS LOST.

Three different amendments were moved to the above proposition, and after nearly an hour's discussion, all the three amendments were lost and the original proposition was carried.

The Sub-Committee in their report submitted to the Schools Committee stated:—

"We beg to recommend to the Schools Committee as follows: -

CHANCE FOR BACKWARD CLASSES.

(1) That in view of the fact that the percentage of the Backward Class teachers in the department has not reached the 15 per cent. limit laid down by the Committee, the Secretary be authorised to appoint hereafter candidates of requisite qualifications from the Backward Classes only whenever necessity for appointing additional teachers would arise until the percentage is made up.

(2) That the 14 teachers (who had worked in the Department for some time and were now out of employment) referred to in the Secretary's memorandum and those of the other candidates who were interviewed and placed on the selected list and who have not been taken up in the department uptonow be not taken up in service until the percentage of Backward Classes is reached.

Dr. P. G. Solanki, one of the members of the Sub-Committee said that he agreed completely with the recommendations of the Sub-Committee. He said that the number of school going children in the city had increased to a very great extent and the Schools Committee without looking to the question of funds, should appoint teachers forthwith and not sacrifice the education of children. He also said that some concession should be shown to qualified teachers from the Depressed Classes.

RESERVATION.

Mr. R. A. Gole then moved an amendment that 75 per cent. of the appointment of teachers in future should be from the Depressed Classes and 25 per cent from the Intermediate Class, till the required percentage from each class was filled up.

Mr. M. V. Donde opposed the amendment and said that it was not proper to bring in the communal question into the deliberations of the Schools Committee According to him, the above amendment was an unholy alliance between the Depressed and Intermediate Classes. The Committee as an educational body should be more interested in the education of the children of the city than bringing in the question of communalism. He was against sacrificing education and efficiency for communalism.

NO COMMUNALISM.

Rao Bahadur Asavale said that there was no question of communalism at all in the Amendment nor was there any suggestion of sacrificing efficiency, as all the teachers who would be appointed would be qualified and trained teachers. According to him, the previous speaker had unnecessarily stressed the point of communalism. The Dpressed Classes had been neglected so far, and what Mr. Gole's Amendment asked for was filling in the requisite percentage of qualified Depressed Class teachers.

The Amendment of Mr. Gole was then put to vote and lost.

The second Amendment that in future, the appointment of teachers should be 50 per cent. from the Depressed Classes and 50 per cent. from all the other classes. was moved by Mr. Donde.

Mr. Gole opposing the Amendment, said that he was surprised at the action of the mover of the Amendment. Mr. Donde had supported Dr. Solanki in the Sub-Committee, and now he comes out with a new proposition at the meeting of the Schools Committee. He could not understand what the advanced classes wanted. They had got 64 per cent. of the appointments in the Department. All the while, the Depressed Classes had suffered. What more did Mr. Donde want for the Advanced Classes, asked the speaker. According to the population basis, the advanced classes were only 30 per cent., and still they had 61 per cent. of the appointments, whereas the other classes had not even got their quota. The speaker assured the house that he was not talking communalism, but discussing the question of appointment of teachers. According to the speaker, the house would be doing an injustice to the Depressed Classes if the Amendment was accepted by the House.

CASTING VOTE.

The Amendment of Mr. Donde was put to vote and resulted in a tie four voting on each side. The President gave her casting vote against the Amendment.

A Third Amendment was moved by Mr. Gole suggesting that 75 per cent. of the appointments should be from the Depressed Classes and 25 per cent. from all the other Classes. After some discussion, the third Amendment was put to vote and lost by 3 to 6 votes.

The Recomendation of the Sub-Committee was then put to vote and carried by a majority.

MUNICIPAL LIBRARIES.

Earlier in the evening, the Committee discussed the following resolution of the Corporation:—

"That the Corporation are of opinion that Municipal Libraries be opened at suitable centres for the intellectual uplift of the working classes of the city and Island of Bombay."

That the Subject matter of the above resoluteion be referred to the Schools Committee for report."

As soon as the question was taken up for discussion, the Chairman suggested that the Secretary should write back to the Corporation that they could not go into the question, as there were no funds.

Rao Bahadur Asavle moved that the Secretary should send to the Corporation an estimated cost of opening two libraries in the "F" and "G" Wards. The motion was put to vote and lost.

It was then moved that the Secretary should draft a letter to the Corporation saying that the Schools Committee had no objection to do so, if the Corporation granted the required funds.

The Secretary was asked to report to the Corporation as to whether, since the introduction of the Shift System in the Municipal Schools, the Head Masters and Head Mistresses had to put in extra work and as to the nature of work they did during extra hours.

Madras.—The Committee of the Southern Indan Chamber of Commerce has passed a resolution expressing its deep sorrow at Mr. V. J. Patel's demise.—A. P.

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ANGLO-IRISH HOSTILITY

"British Government's Declaration will Settle Up Matter"

DUBLIN, Nov 15.

The seeming intent of Free State to eliminate the Crown from the Free State constitution is rapidly bringing the Anglo-Irish situation to a crisis.

Mr. De Valera interviewed by Reuter said his answer to Mr. Thomas was the Irish took an unmistakeable decision in 1918. Those who agreed to the 1921 Treaty abandoned Republic because the alternative of immediate terrible war was threatened by Mr. Lloyd George. British Government never ceased to threaten that if the Irish exercised the fundamental right to choose their own governmental institutions it would be regarded as a hostile act and made it an excuse for aggressive action.

The clear declaration by the British to the effect that the declaration of Republic would not be made an excuse for aggressive hostility would settle the matter. —Reuter's Special.

WILLINGDON HOSPITAL

Viceroy Performs Opening Ceremony

NEW DELHI, Nov. 15.

The hope that the hospital would add enormously to the care and comfort of the sick was expressed by the Viceroy in opening this afternoon the Willingdon Hospital at New Delhi.

A large number of officials and non-officials were present, including the Commander-in-Chief, members of the Viceroy's Executive Council, Deputy Commissioner, members of Delhi and New Delhi municipalities, high civil and military officials and the elite of the town.

Major Aspinall requested the Viceroy to open the hospital.

LADY WILLINGDON PRAISED.

The Viceroy congratulated Lady Willingdon and the New Delhi Municipality on the great success of their endeavours (cheers).—A. P.

LANDS FOR HARIJANS

Travancore Govt. Exempts Them From Paying Survey Charges

TRIVANDRUM, Nov. 15.

The Government have sanctioned the exemption granted to the members of the depressed classes from paying survey charges in respect of lands assigned in their names under the Revised Puduval Rules being extended to all deserving poor people also to whom concessional registry of lands is allowed under the said rules.—A. P.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Madura, S. I. Railway wires under date November 13:—

Breaches between Partibanur and Paramakudi were closed at 9/30 hours to-day and through running on Manamadura-Dhanushkodi section on the main line was resumed.—A. P.

HOUSE SEARCHES IN NEW DELHI

Police Arrest Man For Selling Bhagat Singh's Pictures

NEW DELHI, Nov. 15

The police searched business premises of Messrs. Amrumal Meghraj, Kanshiram Hansaraj and Nizamuddin and Sons, all in Sadar Bazar last night and the Punjabi press early this morning.

One man was arrested from Amrumal's premises and another from Kanshiram's under section 18 of the Press Act. Both were, however, subsequently released on furnishing a bail of Rs. 2,000 each. The former was arrested on a charge of selling labels bearing pictures of Bhagat Singh and Dutt. Nothing incriminating was found in the premises searched. —A. P.

COCHIN CHIEF AT CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 15.

The Maharaja of Cochin and the Maharani arrived in the morning from Patna by special train and were received at Howrah Station by a large number of Hindus including South Indians and Malayalees.

The Governor of Bengal was represented by A.D.Cs.

The Maharaja and the Maharani were profusely garlanded after which their Highnesses drove to the Hathwa Palace on Theatre Road.

They will leave for Puri to-morrow evening "en route" to Madras.—A. P.

RS. 1000 SECURITY FROM TAUNL WEEKLY

MADRAS, Nov. 15.

An order passed says the local Government Dewandtd Rs. 1,000 as security from the owner of Gonmal Vilakkam press and the printer of Tamil weekly "Kudi arasau" and a similar sum from E. V. Ramaswami Naicker, Editor and publisher of the weekly.—A. P.

FIRE IN ALEXANRA DOCKS

There was a mild flutter of excitement in the Alexandra Docks on Wednesday when a fire broke out in the S. S. Clan Mackay, which was to have sailed at 4 p.m. but had delayed its departure owing to engine trouble. Five fire Brigades from the city arrived on the scene in answer to the fire Alarm at 10-30 p.m. and immediately set to work under the directions of Mr. N. Coombs and Mr. F. H. Fox.

It was noticed that the fire had broken out in a hold underneath the officers cabin in which eight drums of powdered sulphur had been stored. The fire was extinguished by the use of sand and gas and no water was used.

The Salvage Corps in charge of Messrs. W. J. Scully and W. G. West were on the scene and helped to bring the burning cargo out of the hold. The fire was brought under control in a few minutes and the damage is estimated at about Rs. 500. The cause of the fire is presumed to be spontaneous combustion.

The ship is booked to sail for Bhavangar on Thursday. The Agents are Messrs. James Finlay and Co.

Shaukat Ali Thanks Jawahar

PATIALA, Nov. 15.

An appeal to the two communities to come together and not to keep on quarrelling was made by Maulana Shaukat Ali in the course of an interview with the Associated Press on the subject of Pandit Jawaharlal's recent remarks at Benares regarding the Hindu Maha Sabha. The Maulana said: "I had thought my politics would have some rest here where I have had an enjoyable three days rest as the guest of the Maharaja of Patiala and felt young again, seeing the green pitch and India's youthful players, but young journalism will have its way.

I have seen Jawaharlal's strong comments on the Hindu Maha Sabha. Dr. Moonje is an old friend of mine since the days of our Chindwara internment. I know Bhai Parmanand also. I am sorry they have taken up the attitude they have done. They have been pretty bad recently, but I paid no attention to their speeches, as I feel they do not mean all they say. They appear to be very angry and disappointed. I expect better things from them and time will show that my optimism was not misplaced.

TACKLING REACTIONARIES.

I have always believed that right-thinking people among Muslims should tackle Muslim reactionaries in their own way and Hindu Nationalists should do the same with their reactionaries. That way lies safety and better understanding. Jawaharlal's outspoken remarks will make these friends think furiously and I know that Pandit Malaviya has a sincere desire to come to a settlement. It must come and it will come and it will come sooner than most people think. Pt. Jawaharlal has done a service not only to the Hindu Maha Sabha but to all communities as well, including British diehards in England and India. We have had enough of criticism of each other. Let us have some constructive work and the most important thing in this respect is an honourable peace and settlement between the Hindu Maha Sabha and the minorities and between England and India."

CONCILIATE INDIA.

Concluding the Maulana said: "I would like to tell British friends that they should never hope that the present unfortunate position in India will last very long. If they really want to serve their people, they must think more of conciliating India than of expecting that Hindus and Muslims will quarrel for ever. I am a confirmed optimist and a bit of soothsayer and I can say that beyond the dark clouds I see a bright view." He warned the communities to make up their differences, otherwise people with aggressive policies would suffer for their mistakes. —A. P.

DEFENUS APPLICATION

Judges Reject Appeal for Enquiry Into Alleged Improper Treatment

CALCUTTA, Nov. 13.

Messrs. Justices Ameer Ali and M. C. Ghosh rejected the application of Pratul Chandra Mitra, a detenu, to-day calling upon the Commaidant of the Hijli Detention Camp to show cause why an enquiry under the Government of India Act should not be held as to whether an oppression had been committed on him.

The petitioner stated that he was brought from Ranchi where the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act did not apply, and after discharge by a competent court in Calcutta he had been illegally and improperly detained. Their Lordships held that the allegations were insufficient to found a case of fraud on the Act.

Further they knew no method or principle by which the High Court could hold such an enquiry.—A. P.

"RUN FOR MINISTERSHIP

(Continued from Page 6.)

is a small matter, and I will accept Mr. Desai's correction.

OTHER ASPIRANTS.

Among others who are aspirants for the ministership are also Mr. A.N. Surve, the Thakor of Kerwada, Khan Bahadur Abdul Latif of Sholapur and Sardar Davar K.T. Modi of Surat.

Mr. Surve's manifesto has been issued by Mr. P.B. Wadke and I think Mr. Surve could not have placed his case in more feeble hands for success! Mr. Surve is sailing under many colours. He belongs to the Non-Brahmin Party. In politics, he is "Independent," except in matters affecting non-Brahmins, and now he has come forward as a candidate belonging to the "allied castes"! His physical infirmity, viz: deafness, is a great stumbling-block for a responsible post of a minister, otherwise he could do well in public life, but a ministership is rather a tall order for him.

THAKOR OF KERWADA.

I do not know why the Thakor Saheb of Kerwada should have come forward for this post. Perhaps, he knows best. In the Legislative Council, however, I have not so far heard him making an ordinary speech, leave alone a speech of outstanding merit. He has, however, rendered some service to the Government during the last war by recruiting men for active service and also subscribing a war loan of Rs. 50,000. But these could hardly be said as qualifications for ministership!

KHAN BAHADUR ABDUL LATIF.

My friend from Sholapur, I find, is also one of those who will be among those who ran. I scanned in vain in the brochure referred to above, wherein the particulars of one's life is supplied by the candidate himself, for his educational qualifications, where there is a big two 'em' dash against "education." I see, however, that he is the son of a well-known building contractor, though he himself has taken agriculture as profession.

SARDAR MODI.

The last, but not the least, is Sardar Davar T.K. Modi from Surat. He at least has high intellectual qualifications, being a Barrister-at-Law of no mean repute of 20 years' standing, and has ultra loyal family connections with the British Government of over two hundred years, when the British Raj was in its infancy. Since loyal families are never at a discount in Government's estimation, I should not be surprised if the selection falls on him. Sardar Davar Modi was a member of the Legislative Council from 1920 to 1924, when the Montford Reforms were just introduced and again came to the Council portals in 1930. He has thus gained extensive experience as a Councillor. He is also a good speaker. In Municipal and Local Boards of Surat District, he is a leading member. He is the head of the Parsi community in Surat and a big landlord.

The title "Davar" was conferred upon his ancestors in the early days of British rule, which carried with it traditions of public service and loyalty. It also means a tribute by the British Government to a family whose ancestors rendered yeomen service to the British Government, when it was in its cradle, so to say, in the early seventies. To be just, however, the present incumbent is not a person to extol himself by the glories of his forefathers. He is a cultured, seasoned man of the world, and putting all candidates together, if he is selected to don the mantle of the late Sir Rustom Vakil, one would not be surprised. But, let us wait and see.

ULEMAS CANONIZE NADIR SHAH AS MARTYR

All Quiet In Kabul And Not A Single Act Of Violence Has Marred Commencement Of New King's Reign

KABUL, Nov. 14.

On Thursday, bazars and offices were closed as a mark of respect to the memory of the late King Nadir Shah.

A funeral procession with military honours started from the Ark Palace. A jet-black car carrying the coffin wrapped in a national flag headed the procession followed by a large concourse, consisting of Royalty, Diplomatic corps, members of Parliament, civil and military officers, provincial representatives and over 50,000 comoners.

The route was lined by weeping soldiers and civilian population. After the funeral prayer held at the Idgah Mosque, the procession proceeded to the family graveyard on the Maranja Hill. The last military salute was fired at the graveside, after which wreaths were laid by representatives of Foreign Powers.

A manifesto has been issued over the signatures of eminent Ulemas canonizing the late King as a martyr.

The new King's Khutbah was read in mosques in all but the remotest parts of the country. Messages of loyalty and allegiance are pouring in from provinces.

NOT A SHOT FIRED.

The telegraph office which was closed to the public for a while, has been reopened and local and Indian mails are being delivered with perfect regularity. Travellers from India and the provinces report that roads are safe. Contrary to the historical traditions of violence, discord and bloodshed, not a single shot has been fired after the assassin dropped his pistol, and not a single act of violence has heralded the commencement of the new King's reign.

SPECIAL SESSION OF PARLIAMENT.

King Mohammed Zahir Shah succeed to a secure throne, fully determined to follow the policy of his father.

H. R. H. Shah Mahomed at the conclusion of "Fathia" thanked the people for their expression of sympathy, loyalty, co-operation and restraint at such a national calamity, and as the Senior Minister, assured them of the continuance of Nadir Shah's liberal policy.

The King is receiving a deputation on Sunday. Deputies bearing loyal messages are coming for a special session of Parliament.—A.P.

ALL QUIET IN AFGHANISTAN

Traffic On Kabul-Peshawar Road Normal

NEW DELHI, Nov. 15.

Latest news from Afghanistan shows that all is quiet in Kabul and throughout Afghanistan.

Reinforcements have been sent from Kabul to garrisons of Kohidaman but this is regarded as merely a normal and precautionary measure.

Traffic on the Kabul-Peshawar Road is again practically normal and lorries are running without restrictions.

It is reliably reported that the Prime Minister left Manzarisharif for Kabul on November. 13.—A.P.

PATHAN "BADMASHES" CROSS BORDER

QUETTA, Nov. 15.

Information has been received here that a band of Pathan "Badmashes" from across the border attacked levy post in Gulistan, Pishin Tehsil on Saturday evening last week.

Shots were exchanged but no casualty is reported.

"Badmashes" then retired across the border.—A.P.

For Technological Education In City

Governor Hands Over East Wing Of Royal Institute Of Science To Bombay University

Handling over the East Wing of the Royal Institute of Science to the Bombay University on November 15 His Excellency the Governor of Bombay said:

It is twelve years since the Government of Bombay appointed a Committee, with Sir M. Vishveshwarayya as Chairman, of which one of the terms of reference was "to examine the existing facilities for imparting higher education in mechanical engineering and technology, and to suggest measures, including provision for research work, needed to prepare leaders, organisers or experts, that is persons qualified to fill leading executive posts in business".

"NOT UNANIMOUS."

Both parts of the report of this Committee recommended the institution of a Faculty of Technology in the University. But one scheme involved a capital expenditure of 57 lakhs and the other of 43 lakhs. Partly owing to the fact that the recommendations of the Committee were nat unanimous and partly owing to financial stringency it was not possible for Government to give effect to their recommendations. A few years later the University Reforms Committee supported the recommendations of their predecessors but suggested that technological training might be divided into applied chemistry and training in engineering and textiles. In 1930 a Committee was appointed by the University, again under the chairmanship of Sir M. Vishveshwarayya, to draw up a detailed scheme for establishing a University Department of chemical technology.

DELAY "USEFUL".

It will be seen that the scheme which we are inaugurating has a long history behind it. I am inclined to think that the delay which has taken place has served a useful purpose. Some of the previous ideas and schemes were perhaps too costly. A more modest scheme which can be built up hand in hand with the requirements of industry is likely to fit in better with the present industrial conditions of the Presidency.

I would, however, venture to draw the attention of the University to the importance of keeping instruction in technology on thoroughly practical lines and ensuring that in the administration of the Department the University keep in close touch with manufacturers who are interested and likely to employ the students after they have completed their courses of study.

MODEST STARTING.

The University is starting in a small way with two branches of technology, but we all hope eventually to see a University College of Technology established somewhat on the lines of the Manchester College of Technology. It was the munificence of the Manchester Industrialists and of the Corporation that made that College possible, and the money invested in it has been repaid many times over in the help that industry has obtained.

POST-GRADUATE COURSE.

The decision to make the course a post-graduate instead of an Undergraduate course is undoubtedly a wise one. Not only is it cheaper but the desirability of having a foundation of broad scientific knowledge before any attempt is made to specialise is well recognised. The system has also the merit of ensuring that only those students who are of proved ability are admitted to the course.

I should like to express my own and your welcome to Bombay to-day as Head of the new Department to Dr. Forster who has had wide academic and industrial experience in Europe. I feel sure that the onerous work of organising, equipping and running this new Department, which is also one of absorbing interest, will be safe in his capable hands.

KEY HANDED OVER.

Now, Mr. Vice-Chancellor, I present you with this key as a symbol of the transfer of this Wing from the Government, to whom it was presented by Sir Cowasji Jehangir, to the University. I express the hope that it will prove a key to unlock the door of knowledge and will open the way to the enhanced reputation of our University, the increased prosperity of our industries, the development of our resources and an ever widening field of useful work for the youth of the country.

Passing Show Of Markets

LONDON AND AMERICAN QUOTATIONS

SPECIAL TO "THE CHRONICLE."

The London Stock Exchange Markets were generally inactive. Gilt-Edged Securities declined in the absence of any support. Industrial Shares were generally quiet and easier, while other Sections were dull. There were sellers in Indian Sterling Securities.

The following are the quotations at 3-30 p.m. in London. The quotations in brackets are of the previous day.

EXCHANGES.

London on Bombay (1.5-7/8) 1.5-15/16.
Paris on Bombay (6.11-1/8) 6.03-3/8.
New York on Bombay (38.62) 39.75.
Berlin on Bombay (1.01) 1.01.
London on Milan (60.93) 60.93.
London on Shanghai (1.3-5/8) 1.3-1/2.
London on Kobe (1.2-5/32) 1.2-1/8.

BULLION.

Influx (nil) nil.
Withdrawals (nil) nil.
Gold (£6|8|7) £6|8|0-1/2.
Silver (18-9/16) 18-1/2.

DISCOUNTS.

3 months (1-1/32) 1-1/32 per cent.
4 months (1-1/32) 1-1/32 per cent.
6 months (1-7/32) 1-7/32 per cent.

INDIAN LOANS.

3 per cent. Indian Stock (£73-3/4) £72-3/4.
3-1/2 per cent. Indian Stock (£85-1/2) £85-1/4.
3-1/2 per cent. New Indian 1954/59 1-5/8 per cent. discount.
4-1/2 per cent. Indian Stock 1950-55 (£108-3/4) £108-1/2.
4-1/2 per cent. Indian 1958/68 (£108-3/4) £108-3/4.
4 p.c. New India 1948/53 (£104-1/2) £104-1/2.
6 p.c. Indian 1933/34 (£100-1/2) £110-1/2.
5 p.c. Indian 1942/47 (£111-1/4) £111-1/4.

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 p.c. Australian Loan 1945/65 (£110-1/2) £110-1/4.

BRITISH FUNDS.

2-1/2 p.c. Consols (£73-1/2) £73-1/4.
3-1/2 p.c. Conversion Loan (£100-5/8) £100-3/8.
4-1/2 p.c. Conversion Loan (£110-7/8) £110-3/4.
4 p.c. Funding Loan (£111-1/8) £110-7/8.
3-1/2 p.c. War Loan (£100-3/8) £100-1/8.
4 p.c. Victory Bonds (£110-1/4) £109-7/8.

INDUSTRIALS.

Brazilian Traction (Dol. 11-1/4) Dol. 10-1/2.
International Holding (Dol. 1-3/4) Dol. 1-1/2.
Hydro-Electric (Dol. 5-1/2) Dol. 5-1/8.
Electro Musical Industries (15/16) 14/9.
Pinchin Johnson (32/7-1/2) 32/3.
Imperial Chemical Ord. (31/3) 30/7-1/2.
Woolworth (New) Ordinary (97/9) 97/4-1/2.
Swedish Match "B" (10/) 9/10-1/2.
Dunlop Rubber (39) 38.
Unilever Ordinary (26) 26.
Ford Motors (24) 24.
Cables & Wireless "B" (£11) £10-3/4.
British American Tobacco (113/9) 111/10-1/2.
Carreras "A" (£8-1/8) £8.
Imperial Tobacco Ord. (112) 111/6.
P. & O. S. N. Co. Def. (17/3) 15/10-1/2.
Distillers (81/6) 81/6.
Bradford Dyers (17/3) 17.
British Celanese (15/4-1/2) 14/7-1/2.
J. and P. Coats Ord. (61/6) 61/9.
Courtaulds Ord. (43/7-1/2) 42/6.
Fine Cotton Spinners (15/3) 15.
Vickers Ltd. Ord. (8/9) 8/9.
Int. Nickel (Dol. 20-3/8) Dol. 19-3/4.
Bengal Iron and Steel Co. (4/9) 5.
Tata Iron and Steel (£110-1/2) £110-1/2.

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (27/6) 26/6.
Douars Tea (50) 50.
Empire of India and Ceylon (29) 28/9.
Barnagore (£8-3/4) £8-3/4.

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo-Dutch Rubber (19/6) 19/3.
Gula Kelampong (18/1-1/2) 18-1/2.
Rubber Plant. Inv. Trust (26/9) 26/6.

MINING SHARES.

Nundydroog (58/1-1/2) 56/3.
Burma Corporation (13/9) 13/4-1/2.
Rio Tintos (£18-7/8) £18-3/4.
East Rand Proprietory (36/3) 35/9.
Rand Mines (110) 107/6.

OIL SHARES.

Venezuela (33/1-1/2) 32/6.
Anglo-Persian (51/3) 50/7-1/2.
Burma Oil (89/4-1/2) 89/4-1/2.
Mexican Eagle (11/9) 11/6.
Shell Transport (53/9) 53/1-1/2.
Royal Dutch (£22) £21-7/8.

COMMODITIES: TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0/11-1/4) 0/11-1/4.
Indian Pekoe Higher (1/1-1/4) 1/1-1/4.
Ceylon Pekoe (0/11-1/2) 1/0.
Ceylon Pekoe Higher (2/2-1/2) 2/2-1/2.

JUTE.

First Marks c.i.f. Continent new crop (£14-1/4) £14-3/8.
Dundee (£16-1/4) unquoted.
Lightning (£14-3/4) unquoted.

RUBBER.

Spot (4-5/32) 4-1/8 value.
Jan/March (4-7/32) 4-3/16 paid.

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay (£11-5/16) £11-3/16 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta (£11-1/16) £10-15/16 sellers.
Linseed La Plata (£9-9/16) £9-3/8 sellers.
Rapeseed Toria (£9-5/8) £9-5/8 sellers.

METALS.

Tin (£229-3/4) £226-7/8 easy.
Lead (£11-1/2) £11 easy.
Iron (£65) £65.
Electrolytic Copper (£34-1/2 to £35) £33 to £34.

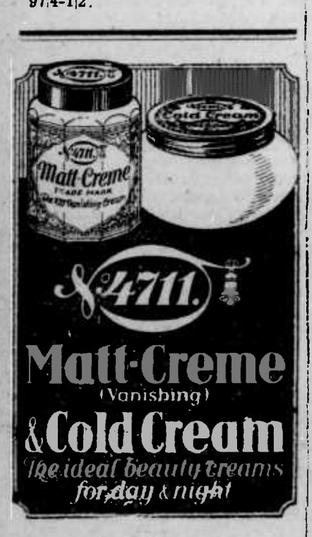
NEW YORK COTTON.

The following were the opening range on Tuesday:—

December (10-02) ..... 10.11+.09
January (10-12) ..... 10.18+.06
March (10-26) ..... 10.33+.07

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

General Motors (31-3/4) 30-7/8.
Anconda Copper Mining (15-7/8) 15-1/2.
U.S. Steel Common (43) 41.
U. S. Steel Pref. (80-1/8) unquoted.



Representative:—ROBERT BLAU (India), Central Bank Buildings, Bombay.

NO TENDERS FOR STERLING

The Controller of the Currency, Bombay, in a communique says: "There were no tenders for sterling on Wednesday, the 15th November 1933. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday the 22nd November 1933, on the same conditions as previously announced.

BRYTOL LIQUID METAL POLISH & PASTE

REPLACES A LONG FELT WANT

Brightens all Metal Wares.

LILY CHEMICAL WORKS,

CALCUTTA

Mangaldas Market, Bombay 2.

NO HEADWAY IN PRICES

Dollar Weakness Causes Nervousness In New York Market

("CHRONICLE" SPECIAL).

BOMBAY, Nov. 15: 11 p.m.

The New York Dollar fluctuations were once again the most important factor on the Cotton Market, where trading continued fairly active on good buying, due to a further weakness in the Dollar. However, some nervousness was apparent as a result of the comparative steadiness of the Exchange later in the session and prices were unable to make any considerable headway.

The session opened with January delivery at 10.18, i.e. 6 points higher, and the market displayed a fair activity on the steadiness on Stock-Exchange, but after some time, traders began to hesitate and prices suffered a setback. January falling to 10.11. However the upward tendency was again resumed on renewed buying which pushed the quotation to 10.16.

The Liverpool Wheat Market opened quiet at 52-5/8, 55-5/8 and 57-1/4, about a half penny lower. Trading was quiet without any special feature.

The London Stock Exchange continued quiet and the dull Gilt-Edged Securities relapsed due to a lack of enquiry. The 3-1/2per cent. were quoted at £85-1/4, i.e. 1 shilling lower.

The London New York Exchanges opened with Sterling-Dollar at 5.30-1/2, and immediately shot up to 5.34, further appreciating rapidly to 5.38-5/8, but thereafter reaction set in with the rate gradually slackening.

The Franc opened at 82.00, but soon eased to 81.84, but subsequently fluctuations were narrow.

The local Silver Market opened quiet at 56/15, 57, and 57/4 and the market was fairly steady on some small enquiry, but the disappointing London silver cables caused prices to ease down, closing quiet at 56/13, 56/14 and 57/1.

Gold Market opened at 32/6/9, 32/7/6 and 32/8 with a steady tendency and the market advanced on quieter rupee-sterling exchange, and covering by shorts, while the early strength of Paris Franc gave a further impetus to rise, but subsequent reaction in Franc wiped off the gains and the market closed weak at 32/6/3, 32/6/9 and 32/7/6.

NEW YORK SILVER.

New York, Nov. 15.

TONE:—The Silver Market is steady.

	Last price.	To-day's price.
Spot	18-9/16	18-1/2
Forward	18-11/16	18-5/8

LONDON GOLD.

	London, Nov. 15. Last price.	To-day's price.
Gold Bars Fine Per Oz.	£6|8|7	£6|9|0-1/2

P. & O. DIVIDEND

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Nov. 15.

The P. & O. will pay the usual five per cent. per annum dividend on preferred shares, but nothing on deferred stock.

It is officially announced that the Egyptian Government have no intention of imposing any restriction on cotton cultivation in the coming season, says a Cairo telegram.

HINDU WOMAN'S DEATH MYSTERY

Mystery surrounds the circumstances under which a young Hindu woman of 18 years, died at the K. E. M. Hospital on Wednesday as a result of opium poisoning.

Satyanarayan, the husband of the deceased went as usual to attend to his duties at the mill early on Wednesday morning, and at about 9 a.m. his brother-in-law brought him the news that his wife was lying unconcious in her room in Bhawan Chawl, Kalachowki, Parel. Satyanarayan immediately informed the police, who had the woman removed to the K. E. M. Hospital, at 10 a.m. she was unconscious at the time of her admission and died without regaining consciousness four hours later.

The husband of the unfortunate woman was unable to throw any light on the mysterious circumstances that must have driven the woman to take an over-dose of opium. Nor was he able to give any cause why his wife, who was apparently well looked after should have self administered the fatal dose of opium.

The case is now in the hands of the Kalachowki Police, who are making further inquiries to solve the mystery.

CALCUTTA MARKET

Jute Shares Rule Fairly Steady With Slightly Better Rates

Calcutta, Nov. 15.

Jute Shares ruled fairly steady with rates slightly better. In coals, moderate business resulted at about unchanged rates. Teas kept fairly steady. Miscellaneous disclosed no special feature. Securities were quiet.

The following were the closing quotations:—

Seiurities:—3 1/2 per cent paper 82/8 small lot; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 98/8; 4 1/2 per cent bonds 1934 101/12 small lot; 5 per cent loan 1939-44 106-10 5 per cent loan 1945-55/13 12 small lot 5 per cent loan 1940/43 105/12; 4 per cent Punjab Bonds 1948 99/4.

Banks:—Central Bank 24/6 small odd lots; Imperial Bank conty 314 smallodd lots.

Railways:—Darjeeling Himalayan pref 96; Futwah Islampur Light 74/8; Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar (rebate) 85.

Cotton:—Kesoram 3/6.

Coals:—Bansra 4; Bengal 252/5; Burrakur 14/15; Equitable 21/13; Pench Valley 34/8; Standard 30.

Jutes:—Adamjee ordy 8/8; Anglo India 324; Belvedere 314/3; Birla pref 98; Cheviot 205/3 small lot; Empire 32/8; Fort Gloster pref 130/8 cum div; Gouripore 358; Howrah 47/15 ex div; Hukumchand pref 100; Camarhatty 476; National 21/9; Nuddea 17/12 small lots Presidency 5/2; Reliance 70/8 ex div; Union 382.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 9/3; Reliance firebricks 7/4; Upper Ganges electric 7/3; Burn & Co. 7 per cent pref 110/3; Indian Galvanizing 8/4; Indian Standard Wagon pref 113/8; Kumardhubi Engineering pref 96 small lot; B. I. Corporation ordy 13; Calcutta Tramways ordy 17; Indian Wood Products 29/12 small lot; Spencer and Co "A" pref 10; Indian Paper Pulp 113 small lot; Midnapore Zemindary 59/8; Calcutta landing and shipping 8/4.

Sugar Shares: Basti 204; Carew & Co. 13/13; Cawnpore 32; Champaran 23; New Savan 12/8; Ryan 34/8; Samastipur 13/8.

Tea Shares:—Bateli 6/6; Dishnauth 26/4 small lot; Dimakusi 27; Hasimara 39 small lot; Mohsema pref 10/4; New Doars ord 890; New Terai 12/4; Rydak 49/4; Tirrihannah 7/14.

Debentures:—5 1/2 per cent 1929/59 Calcutta Improvement Trust Debentures 109/4; 5 1/2 per cent 1915/35 Chowringhee property debentures 95/8.—A. P.

LONDON/NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotation

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON
New York, Nov. 15.

Previous closing 5.26 3/4
To-day's closing 5.39 2/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK
London, Nov. 15.

Previous closing 5.30
To-day's opening 5.30 1/2
To-day's closing 5.40 3/4

LATEST COTTON PRICE

(Cotton Information Bureau 21 Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

JANUARY

New York, Nov. 15.

Previous closing 10.12
To-day's opening 10.18
Difference ..... +.06
To-day's closing 10.14
Difference ..... +.02

BROACH EXPECTATION

April ..... Rs. 124

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

JANUARY

Liverpool, Nov. 15.

Previous closing 5.09
To-day's opening 5.05
Difference ..... —.04
To-day's closing 5.98
Difference ..... —.11

FRANC RATE

Paris, Nov. 15.

Previous closing 82.09
To-day's opening 81.96
To-day's closing 82.43

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Nov. 15.

Silver Ready 18/8
Difference ..... 1 anna
Silver Forward 18/10
Difference ..... 1 anna

Tone:—No Special Future, market quiet.

BOMBAY SILVER & GOLD.

Bombay, Nov. 15.

Magsar	56	15	0
Posh	57	2	0
Silver Ready	56	15	0
Gold Ready	32	6	9
Magsar	32	7	3
Posh	32	7	6
Sovereigns	20	0	0

STUDENT IN MURDER CHARGE

Appeal To High Court Against Death Sentence

LAHORE, Nov. 14.

An echo of what is known as the Ludhiana shooting case" was heard at the Lahore High Court yesterday when a young man of about sixteen, named Shiv Nath, who passed the matriculation examination last year, figured as the appellant against the sentence of death passed on him by the lower court on the charge of having shot down another young man with a revolver.

According to the prosecution Shiv Nath, the accused, used to stare at a Municipal Commissioner's daughter when she went to school. The girl complained to her mother who severely reprimanded the accused. The same evening the accused armed with a six chambered revolver, appeared at the Municipal Commissioner's house and demanded an interview with the mother. Finding that the mother was in the kitchen, the accused proceeded to the spot and fired at her, but missed. Sir Krishan, a son of the Municipal Commissioner, who was inside the house grappled with the accused, but was shot in the chest by the accused resulting in the former's death. A domestic servant who attempted to snatch the weapon from the assailant's hand was also fired at but was not hit. Shiv Nath was eventually overpowered and handed over to the police.

The Sessions Judge trying the case observed, "In the absence of any other extenuating circumstances the mere young age of the accused cannot be a sufficient ground for not exacting the extreme penalty of law" and sentenced him to death under section 302 I.P.C. (murder).

Arguments had not finished when the court rose for the day.—A. P.

CO-OPERATION IN KALYAN

Progress Of Bombay Provincial Co-op. Bank's Branch

The second annual general meeting of the Kalyan Branch of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd. was held at Kalyan on the 12th inst., in the Municipal Hall, Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole, M. L. C., presiding.

The proceedings of the last general meeting, annual report of the Branch for the year ending 31-3-33, the report of the Branch Committee and the balance sheet for the period ending 30th September, 1933 were read and adopted. Also the resolutions regarding amendments in the by-laws of the Branch Committee, expenses incurred last year and the budget for the next year were passed.

The President, said that the public should take full advantage of the Branch and that the agriculturists are overburdened with land revenue and other taxes and the heavy depression in the prices of agricultural commodities and avised them to put forth their grievances and try to get them redressed.

Mr. Vaikunthrai L. Mehta, Managing Director of the Bank then thanked the President, the local officials and non-officials and the members of the societies and the proceedings of the meeting were brought to a close.

TRAVANCORE LIFE ASSURANCE FUND

TRIVANDRUM, Nov. 15.

The third quinquennial acturial valuation of the State Life Assurance Fund for the year ending 1106 M.E. has disclosed a surplus of Rs. 80,614-14-0 to the credit of the Fund.

As this amount is inclusive of the previous reserves of Rs. 54,679, the net profit for the five years namely 1102 to 1106 M.E. both years inclusive) amounted to Rs. 25,935-14-0 as Government do not want to be profited by the concern, they have been pleased to distribute the reversionary bonus more than three-fourths of the sum of Rs. 25,935?14-0 so as to declare a bonus of 1 per cent per annum for quinquennium.—A. P.

KASHMIR NEWS

JAMMU, Nov. 15.

Colonel Colvin, Prime Minister, who arrived here from Srinagar, has proceeded to Delhi and will return to Jammu on the 23rd inst.

Mr. Peel, Inspector-General of Police, also arrived here and has proceeded on a tour of Mirpur district.

The Government opens at Jammu on the 24th instant.—A. P.

Trivandrum.—It is understood that His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore has given a donation of Rs. 2,500 to the Ramkrishna Mission Students Home, Mylapur.—A. P.

COUNTRY IS IN NO HURRY FOR RESERVE BANK

Establishment Of Right To Determine Valuation Of Currency Is More Vital To India As Self-respecting Nation, Says League

The following Statement has been issued by Currency League of India in regard to the reported decision of the Select Committee regarding Clauses 40 and 41 of the Reserve Bank Bill.

From the newspaper reports it appears that by a close voting of 14 to 12 the Joint Select Committee of the Central Legislature has decided to retain Clauses 40 and 41 of the Reserve Bank Bill, which seek to perpetuate the 18d. ratio. It is also reported that the Hon. Finance Member has uttered a threat to withdarw the Bill if it was decided to alter those clauses. "The Times of India" correspondent also reports the Finance Member stating that Government have no intention of modifying their position regarding the ratio whatever attitude the Legislature might adopt towards it.

SCHUSTER'S FAILLACY.

The Currency League of India during its short existence of a few weeks has succeeded in reflecting the public opinion of the country which is predominently against the acceptance of clauses 40 and 41 of the Bill. Sir George hardly advances the Government case for the maintenance of the 18d. ratio when he relies on the support of a solitary article in the "Hindu" and the obiter dicta of Sir P. C. Ray, when as a matter of fact the totality of the effect of the ratio is universally admitted to be disastrous to all interests in the country; nor is he fair to the "Hindu" itself to give the impression that that paper supports the 18d. ratio. Furthermore, the Finance Member should not ignore the fact that the entire economic wisdom in England and United States has for the last several months been agreed that the only way to bring some light out of chaos is to bring about a rise in prices by the devaluation of the units of their currencies. The stern fact of widespread and growing agricultural distress in the country cannot be ignored any longer without inviting an unparalleled disaster in the country and although Government may continue for the moment to flout public opinion, the time is fast coming when sheer force of circumstance must make their position untenable.

THREAT TELLS.

The decision of the Select Committee emphasises the necessity of impressing the Legislature as much as the Government with the forces of public opinion the country. It is probable that the Finance Member's threat to withdraw the Bill succeeded in coercing some of the members into willy-nilly supporting the Government. If that is really so, it should be made abundantly clear to the Legislature that the Country is in no desperate hurry to have a Reserve Bank which is to be made the instrument for carrying out the present rupee exchange policy of the Government. The establishment of our right to determine the valuation of our currency is far more vital to us as a self-respecting nation than the immediate establishment of a Reserve Bank, the supposed benefits of which will be more than outweighed by the denial of this elementary right to us. If what the correspondent of the "Times" has reported is true, let the Legislature pause and think. The threat of the Finance Member that he will not revise the ratio even if the Legislature decide to do so is a reminder to the Legislature to realise that Government have no use for them if they dare to refuse to register their (Government's) decrees.

HOOD-WINKING DEVICE.

It is furthermore a great constitutional impropriety and also a serious affront to the members of the Legislature for responsible Minister of the Crown to say that no matter what the Legislature did as regards the ratio, it would make no difference to the course that Government proposed to take. We would also implore our legislators not to ignore that the assurance given in the preamble of the Bill was nothing but a hoodwinking device and that if once Clauses 40 and 41 were accepted Government would only snap their fingers at the Legislature thereafter. The need for agitation to-day is, therefore, more insistent than ever before and it should be the duty of everybody who has the interest of the country at heart not to rest till the Rupee is devalued in consonence with the economic needs of the country.

RUPEE MUST BE DEVALUED

Strong Support For Propaganda Of Currency League

The Southern India Chamber of Commerce, Madras, and the Nattukottai Chettyars' Association Rangoon, have passed and forwarded resolutions to the Government of India expressing their strong support to the objects of the Currency League of India, viz: to oppose the continuation of the 18d. ratio as is meant to be done through the Reserve Bank Bill and to bring about an immediate devaluation of the rupee.

Science Congress Will Be Held In Bombay

Continuance Of Plague Epidemic In Poona Necessitates Change Of Explains Prof. Agharkar

A meeting of the heads of Colleges and Scientific Institutions in Bombay was held on Tuesday in the University Convocation Hall under the Chairmanship of Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, the Vice-Chancellor.

Prof. S. P. Agharkar, General Secretary of the Indian Science Congress Association, who had specially come down from Calcutta, explained the urgent need of changing the venue of the 21st session of the Science Congress owing to the continuance of the plague epidemic in Poona and the arrangements which would have to be made for holding Congress in Bombay.

It was agreed unanimously that under the circumstances the Congress shoud be held in Bombay. A strong Committee was appointed with the Vice-Chancellor as Chairman and representatives of the various institutions as members.

Major S. L. Bhatia I. M. S., Dean of he Grant Medical College and Professor P. R. Awati I. E. S., of the Royal Institute of Science were recommended to be the local secretaries.

SESSION IN JANUARY.

This arrangement should remove any anxiety from the minds of the members of Indian Science Congress and its well-wishers. The session will be held as already announced from the 2nd to the 8th January 1934 in the Royal Institute of Science, the University Buildings and the Sir C. J. Hall.

The office of the local secretaries of the Indian Science Congress is located in the Royal Institute of Science, Mayo Road Bombay. All inquiries regarding accommodation etc; should be addressed to the local secretaries.—A. P.

DEPRESSED CLASSES TO INCLUDE KORIES?

Cawnpore Conference Cable To Dr. Ambedkar

CAWNPORE, Nov. 15.

Mr. Anantram, General Secretary of the Korie Conference wires as follows from Cawnpore under to-day's date:—

"The United Provinces" Korie Conference has cabled to Dr. Ambedkar and Chairman of the Joint Select Committee to include Kories amongst scheduled Depressed Classes, for their exclusion will hit the community hard in every manner."

"The Conference also decided to boycott Gandhiji during his tour in the United Provinces. The Conference expressed no confidence in the Servants of Untouchables Society, for they failed to practise what they preached. The Conference strongly deprecated Varnashram Swarai Sangha and Bharat Dharm Mahamandal, who ran down the Depressed Classes. The Conference requested the Government to grant full political rights which were denied to them in the White Paper".—A. P.

Need Of Change In System Of Education

Addressing Aligarh University Convocation Sir G. Anderson Says Good School Training Should Precede College Training

ALIGARH, November 14

Sir George Anderson, Educational Commissioner with the Government of India in course of the Convocation Address of the Aligarh Moslem University,

"It is a great pleasure to have been invited to give the Convocation address to-day, but I fear that my response to your kind invitation will be far from adequate, and recalled his previous visits to the place, paying tribute to its impelling charm, its kindness and hospitality. Relating his experience during his visit to 1923 the speaker referred to the historical importance of Aligarh, its past traditions and the proposal it has made during the past few years.

Sir George Anderson then paid a high tribute to the Nawab of Chhatari upon whom the conferment of an honorary degree took place recently.

Referring to the activities of present-day students and the difficulties facing them the speaker said:

"I have reason to hope that our historians will write in appreciative terms regarding the students of these days. I am not one of those older men who hold that the now distant days when they themselves were undergraduates formed necessarily and inevitably the golden age of their universities. In their early days Indian universities undoubtedly showed a vitality, a brightness, a love of learning which does them the utmost credit, but before making invidious comparisons it would be well to remember that the difficulties of to-day are far greater than ever they were. The number of students is now so vast that grave complications have arisen; the machinery of universities, which had already shown ominous signs of strain, may collapse. Altogether students, besides being far more numerous, are drawn from a much wider field with the result that average qualifications tend to deteriorate; many students are oppressed by poverty and the problems of middle-class unemployment grow more and more insistent. Inspite of all these difficulties I am an optimist.

GOOD PROGRESS.

"What has impressed me, on my return to these parts, is the marked improvement in the general bearing of students; they are gaining in self-confidence and self-respect; they are becoming young men of the world, yet inspired by a spirit of idealism.

"The historian of the future will also allude to the general uprising among the Muslim community. I hope that he will not attribute the motive of that uprising merely to a lust for place and power, but rather to a fierce determination on the part of a community, rightly proud of its past achievements to render its most effective contribution towards the enrichment of Indian civilisation, in short, that the motive of this uprising has been not to gain but to give.

THE NEW AGE!

"This preamble leads me to my main contention. We read much now-a-days of Round Table Conferences, of Parliamentary Committees of debates in Parliament and other legislatures, of the White Paper. I would ask whether political changes resulting from these deliberations are likely to achieve the full success which we all desire unless the educational system is concurrently adapted to the requirements of the new age. Is the training given by schools and universities likely to instill in our future leaders that broad, well-rounded statesmanship which is essential to success?

Continuing, the speaker stressed the need of training students for social ad public activities and not merely for attainment of intellectual proficiency.

I shall first draw attention to what some of you, particularly your Vice-Chancellor, will regard as an unpalatable truth that all great men in history have been small men. Similarly, I would suggest that great universities have been either small universities or else comparatively large universities which have been broken up into manageable units by the formation of colleges or other subordinate institutions. Great leaders are not the natural products of mass methods. I have noticed that the members here are considerably less than they were at the time of our enquiry. This decline may have caused perturbation to your Retrenchment Committee, but it is all to the good. It is also to the good if the halls and university departments are given wide scope so that each shall be free to render its full contribution to the commonwealth. Excessive centralisation, so dear to the heart of the bureaucrat, is out of place in a university.

SCHOOL TRAINING.

"Good training in college should be preceded by good training in school. Training in a university, however efficient it may be, cannot be regarded as a satisfactory substitute for school training for a boy up to the age of seventeen or eighteen. The period of school training in India is too short for those who aspire to a university course; it is too long for those who aspir to a university course, it is too long for those whose bent lies in other directions. The various stages of education, primary, secondary and higher secondary, are too intermingled one with another and pupils are often led on to a higher stage, merely because they have been unable to attain the objective of a lower stage. In consequence, the intermediate and higher classes of schools are clogged by large numbers of boys who are prolonging unduly their literary studies and are thereby wasting their own time and other people's money. But a boy should not be denied education merely because he has no aptitude for literary education. My own feeling is that the stage of secondary education should be terminated at an earlier age than at present, and that many boys should then be diverted to practical pursuits or to vocational training given in purely vocational institutions. The way would then be clear for a higher secondary course, which would provide for those boys who are fitted for it a thorough grounding for university studies. Another advantage would be the breaking away from the present system of biennial examinations, a practice which impedes continuous and effective study.

BREAK-NECK COMPETITION.

"There is yet another danger, the disease of megalomania. The tendency is for each university (and universities have been increasing rapidly in number) to provide for higher studies and research in almost every conceivable subject. Apparently, each university is to be self-contained, regardless of what is being attempted in other universities. There is a two-fold result; each university (and the Government which supports it) is fast heading towards bankruptcy, while the money sorely needed for general training is being used as ammunition for this break-neck competition, it is rare, again, for a university having taken stock of its resources to think out a few directions in which it can make its most effective contributions towards the enrichment of Indian scholarship. This matter is beginning to attract attention there is a growing demand for a co-ordinating agency which shall give experienced advice towards welding together the resources of India for the good and advancement of India. I am not suggesting that the Educational Commissioner with the Government of India should provide that agency; let me hasten to add that the present incumbent of that post is neither omniscient nor is he omnipotent. A many-sided and far more authoritative agency is required.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

"I have left myself little time in which to discuss my second question regarding primary education and the eradication of illiteracy. I shall be content with observing that waste and ineffectiveness abound in the primary system. Though, every year largely increasing numbers of boys and girls are attending school, the result as measured by the reduction of illiteracy is in no way commensurate with this increased effort. The stage of primary education should be of sufficient length to enable the pupils to obtain that modicum of knowledge which their parents desire without the necessity of moving on to a higher stage in order to realise that modest objective. It is also necessay to take heed of the relapse into illiteracy which, in the present condition of village life in India, is very frequent.

CITIZENS OF FUTURE.

"I shall finally be content with only a few words about my third question, "Is the present system of education such as will build in the citizens of the future spirit of tolerance and goodwill between races and communities?" Here, again, the Aligarh movement has made great contributions in the past. It was your founder who fought against the forces of reaction. His advice was that Muslims should eagerly embrace modern learning, that they should not be content with the restricted education of olden days. To what extent has that advice been put into effect?

"In the quantitative sense Muslims have made great progress in recent years. In 1930/31 the total number of Muslim pupils increased by 124,000 or by 3.8 per cent as against an increase of 174,000 or 1.4 per cent in the total enrolment of all communities.

DECLINE IN HIGHER CLASSES.

"These figures, however, do not reveal the actual position of Muslims in education as there is a steady decline after the first class. Whereas Muslim boys form 31 per cent of Class I, the percentage drops to 19 in the middle stage, to 15 in the high and collegiate stages. The position of Muslim girls is even more disturbing. Whereas in Class I they form 29 per cent of the total the percentage drops to 10 per cent in Class V.

"It is true that very many Muslims are poor and live in distant villages, but this is not the only reason for this disappointing record in higher education. The main reason is that a very large proportion of Muslim pupils still attend segregate institutions, whose education is such that only an insignificant number proceed further in their education. For example, in Bengal, 864,000 out of 1,438,000 Muslim pupils at school attend schools of this type. I am aware that the ordinary system of education is often uncongenial to Muslims, that religious influence is usually absent from the ordinary schools, that there is an insufficiency of Muslim teachers and so forth. My suggestion is that Muslims should press for their legitimate rights in the ordinary schools rather than an extension of these segregate schools. A continuance of the latter can only result in a continuance of the disappointing percentages in the higher stages of education.

"Aligarh has thus received a great heritage from the ideals of its founder. Those ideals are still as applicable (or more so) to-day as they were 50 years ago. It is by developing those ideals that this university will enter upon a second and an even greater period of service to India."—A.P.

The opening ceremony of the newly built Seth Chaturbhuj Jivandas Kapolenivas and Dharmashala at Bhuleshwar, was performed on Tuesday evening in the presence of a large gathering of leading members of the Kapole community. Sir P. D. Pattani (seated in the centre) performed the ceremony.

BOMBAY 200 YEARS AGO

(Continued from page 5).

snakes. This, at first, when it was told to me, I gave no credit to, but laugh'd at as a fictitious notion till causing one to be made, I found it was a real truth. For when it was burning, every object I look'd upon seem'd to be full of the shawds (? shadows) or representation of little snakes, about 4 or 5 inches long, curling up and down, according as the air gave motion to the flame of the candle. I was extremely amazed to see them crawl about my hands, shirt and neckloth, where they wreathed up and down, hundreds of them, till putting out the candle, they likewise vanish'd. I am strangely amazed and surprised to think what should be the reason of it, and would very fair be resolved in the natural causes that should create the appearance of the phantom, since I am certain it cannot, be a deception of the sight." Regarding this amazing statement, Mr. Sheppard observes in a foot-note that "so similar snake story, has been found, nor can Burnell's hallucination be explained unless, as Sir William Foster suggests, he was deceived by the tricks of an Indian juggler". Whether drink, to which Burnell was addicted—as appears from a Madras record referred to elsewhere in the present work by Mr. Sheppard—had anything to do with the weird experience of Burnell, it is difficult to tell.

ADVENTURE IN BENGAL.

After he was relieved of the charge of Dongri Fort, Burnell appears to have drifted to Madras, where he was employed to draw maps but was soon after dismissed for "intemperate drinking, abusing the freemen and Company's servants and disobedience to his superior officers," as recorded officially in the proceedings of the Company's agents in Madras. Thereafter he went to Bengal, where he joined the military and had several adventures, which are recorded by him in a narrative which is reprinted in the latter portion of the present work. The Hakluyt Society as well as Mr. Sheppard deserve to be congratulated on making available to the world Burnell's descriptive accounts, which materially enrich our knowledge of Bombay of the first two decades of the 18th century. Mr. Sheppard's foot-notes are very helpful in the identification of several obscure place-names occuring in Burnell's narrative.

Best Safegurad For Lancashire

Clare-Lees Delegation's Hope Of Improving Indo-British Trade Relations

LONDON, Nov. 14.

The Clare Lees Delegation presented a report at a meeting at Manchester, of the representatives of all organisations responsible for sending the delegation to India. The report recommends that Government be urged forthwith to announce that they will send out the most competent representatives to carry through the negotiations with the Government of India for the new trade agreement relating to cotton and artificial silk.

BEST SAFEGUARD.

It emphasises the essential that Lancashire embrace this policy wholeheartedly, as the delegates consider that a really satisfactory trade agreement, freely entered into and linked to all reciprocal concessions already existing, will constitute by far the best safeguard Lancashire could obtain.

The delegates believe a satisfactory outcome can be anticipated with reasonable confidence.

The report says that apart from material improvement in the situation which is expected to follow the agreement offers a real hope of achieving a change in the atmosphere in Indo-British relations on the basis of which much more may be achieved in future. "If inter-Imperial economic reciprocity as a policy is to be developed to the fullest extent, it must go beyond mere tariff bargains between the Governments".

LANCASHIRE'S OBLIGATIONS

Dealing with Lancashire obligations under the agreement, the report says as regards raw cotton they shouldered the difficult responsibilities. On the assumption that the negotiations for the trade agreement be successful, Lancashire ought to forthwith intensify the trade efforts to increase the United Kingdom's takings of Indian cotton.

Among the principal suggestions they will make to the Indian Cotton Inquiry Committee will be the appointment of two responsible competent Indian cotton commissioners who will carry out the duties principally in India and the adoption of a scheme to ensure the holding of adequate stocks of Indian cotton at Liverpool or Manchester.

SUBSTITUTION OF COTTON.

This will facilitate Lancashire spinners' experiments in substitution and enable the point of economic substitution of American by Indian cotton to be reached without wide disparity between the growths, as also tend to foster a larger European offtake of Indian cotton.—Reuter.

BAILLIE STEWART INQUIRY

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Nov. 14.

In the House of Commons, replying to a question urging inquiry into the conviction of Lt. Baillie Stewart with a view to establishing his innocence, Mr. A Duff Cooper announced that he made a full confession of his guilt soon after his conviction.—Reuter

This famous FILM-STAR writes:-

SHEILA DEVI

"I have used Castophene for just a month and it has cured all blemishes from my skin.

A good complexion is most essential to a Cinema Star and I am never without your preparation now. It has helped me so much in my work on the Screen, and I am grateful for such a preparation in the market.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) SHEILA DEVI."

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Gorgeous Musical Romance of a King with 366 wives—a new one every day!
THE MERRY MONARCH
Beautiful Settings of a sun-lit Paradise where gaiety and laughter hold the sway
EMIL JANNINGS and SIDNEY FOX
for the first time together in this United Artists' great hit which will Sweep you off your feet
WELLINGTON Talkies
DHOBI TALAO

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, Nov. 15.

Wolfsburg: Hstener; Busrah.
Franenfels; Hume; Karachi.
Litiopa; Pederson; Abadan.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, Nov. 15.

Clan Mackay: Willets; Bhawnagar.
Bangalore: Collings; Kobe.

Bombay, Nov. 16.

Dara: Beattie; Calcutta.
Badarpur; Nelson; Rangoon.
Havre Maru; Itowa; Kobe.
Jalarashmi: Matches; Moulmein

LOADING.

Bombay, Nov. 15.

Steamer. Gambada, for Calcutta.
Steamer. Carthage. for Kobe.
Steamer, Silverwillow. for San Francisco.

S.S. Wolfsburg:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer, Wolfsburg, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Busrah with a general cargo.

S.S. Fernenfels.—The L. Edward Ltd., Steamer Fernenfels arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Karachi with a general cargo.

S S Litiopa:—The B S O S & D Coy's steamer, Litiopa, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Abadan, with a cargo of fuel oil.

S S Clan Mackay:—The J F Coy's steamer. Clan Mackay, sailed yesterday for Bhawnagar with same bottom cargo.

S S Bangalore:—The P & O S N Coy's steamer, Bangalore, sailed yesterday for Kobe, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Dara:—The T M Coy's steamer, Dara, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with ballast.

S S Badarpur:—The B S O S & D Coy's steamer, Badarpur, will sail to-day for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Havre Maru:—The O S K steamer, Havre Maru, will sail to-day, for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Jalarashmi:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer, Jalarashmi will sail to-day for Moulmein with ballast

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Nov. 15.

S S Viceroy of India for London:—4 bales animal skins, F. Nizami & Co.; 10 bales animal skins, G Sachiding & Co.; 9 bales animal skins, D Abraham & Sons.

For Marseilles:—1334 bags groundnut oil cakes, K M Nathoo, 1280 bags groundnuts K Devchand & Co.: 2560 bags groundnuts, R Ratilal & Co.

S S Masula for London:—5 bales woollen carpets, Grindlay & Co.; 10 bales animal skins, H Oosman and Co., 4 bales animal skins, A G Hoosen; 1000 bags fengreek seed. Y S Thadani & Sons; 500 bags masoor Y S Thadani & Sons 102 drums castor oil, A Hargovandas & Co.

For Hull:—25 drums castor oil, A Hargovandas & Co.

S S City of Simla for Liverpool:—317 bags hide cattings, B Ardeshir & Co.

For Manchester:—52 bales cotton waste, S. Trikamlal & Co. 250 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.; 60 drums castor oil, The Bharat Oil Mills. 26 drums castor oil, A Hargovandas & Co.

For Barcelona:—75 bales cotton waste, Eastern Tdg. Agency; 25 bales cotton yarn waste Eastern Tdg. Agency; 100 bales cotton thread-waste, S Trikamlal & Co. 125 bales cotton raw, Langley & Co. 100 bales cotton raw, Cotton Agents Ld.; 50 bales cotton raw. B Mavji & Co.

S S Franenfels for Hamburg:—10 bales cotton fly and 46 bales cotton thread waste. Textile Products Ld. 2 pots rosa oil. H Ahmed & Co.

For Rotterdom:—667 bags kardi seed. A. Podar & Co.

For Antwerp:—30 bales hemp, P Jadavji 100 bales cotton raw. K M Nathoo: 125 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros: 55 bales cotton raw, H Nensey & Co.: 55 bales cotton raw. N Nagshi & Co.

For Gothenburg:—28 bales cotton thread-waste. Textile Products Ld

For Stockholm:—28 bales cotton fly, Textile Products Ld.

For Passages:—25 bales cotton waste, S Trikamlal & Co.: 50 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Ghent:—110 bales cotton raw, K M Nathoo; 235 bales cotton raw, H Nensey & Co.

S S President Hayes for New York:—35 cases Indian chutney. F Nowroji: 50 tons beryl ore. S D Engineer & Co.; 2 pots rasa oil. B Gopalji: 4 bales animal skins. American Express Co.

For Marseilles:—67 bundle henna leaves. F F Campbell & Co.

For Genoa:—1198 bags linseed R Ratilal & Co.; 55 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd.; 110 bales cotton raw, Langley & Co.

For Salonica:—125 bales cotton raw. K M Nathoo.

For Piracus:—150 bales cotton raw. K Poonja & Co.

S S Tuscania for Liverpool:—61 bales wool raw Cox & Kings Ld.; 46 bales wool raw, T Bhamarlal & Co.: 100 bales wool raw, M Nissim: 3594 bags linseed, R Ratilal & Co.: 26 drums castor oil, A Hargovandas & Co.: 25 bales cotton waste, P Desai & Co.: 64 bales wool raw, Ralli Bros.: 1350 bags fennugreek seed. T S Thadani & Sons.

For Glasgow:—51 dums castor oil. A Hargovandas & Co.

S S Havre Maru for Shanghai:—250 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.

For Dairen:—100 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

S S Havana Maru for Dairen:—200 bales cotton raw, M. Amersey & Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Nov. 15.

S S Golconda from Bassien, Agents, M M & Co.:—12,804 bags rice.

From Calicut:—418 h|c tea.

From Tellicherry:—81 h|c tea.

From Tuticorin:—37 bales cotton yarn; 7 bags coffee seeds.

From Cochin:—16 cases rubber baling: 682 bags tea; 115 b'dles coir rope; 804 b'dles coir yarn; 280 bags cocoanuts.

S S Dara from Calcutta, Agents, T M & Co.—6,944 tons Bengal coal.

S S Sumatra from Sourbaya, Agents, L Triestino:—86 bags betelnuts; 11 bags longfopper; 12,305 bags sugar.

S S Himalaya from Cheribon, Agents, L Triestino:—207 dms. alcohol; 25,108 bags sugar.

From Sourbaya:—879 bags sugar; 35 bags betelnuts.

From Batavia:—202 bags betelnuts.

From Macasson:—10 bags nut megs; 197 bags betelnuts.

S S City of Worcester from Port Arthur. Agents, F F Campbell & Co.; 50 dms. asphalt 1.400 dms. lub oil.

From New Orleans:—550 bales cotton; 51 bags asphalt; 66 dms. lub oil; 1,047 pecs. lumber.

From Houston Texas:—1,409 bales cotton; 319 dum. lub oil.

From New York:—40 cases toilet; 42 cases bromopaper; 209 cases medicine; 110 cases corn flakes: 110 cases auto parts; 187 cases playing cards; 40 cases tydes; 60 cases batteries; 175 cases motor cars; 179 cases starch; 133 cases second-hand clothing; 111 cases enamel; 96 cases machinery; 111 cases cotton fents; 60 cases corn syrup; 80 cases lamps; 236 dms. dyes; 319 dms. lub oil; 1,350 bags, 274 dms. chemicals; 125 b'dles g. c. sheets.

LONDON METALS

London, Nov. 14.

	£
Copper Braziers.	43
Yellow Metal.	36
Spelter Hard Indian Brand.	15-1/8
Corrugated sheets 24 gauge.	16-1/4
Tin English Ingots. Liverpool F. O. B..	230-1/4

SEEDS

London, Nov. 14.

Cottonseed Bombay. (Hull) C. I. F. ton No offers.

Castorseed Bombay. (Hull) C.I.F. ton £9:17:6 Nov/Dec sellers.

Rapeseed toria. Hull/Continent. £9:12:6 Nov/Dec sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Nov. 14.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe. Parcels.—
Jan|Apl. sellers 21|3.
Wheat, Barletta Russo. Parcels.—
Nov. value 20|6.
Wheat, South Australian, parcels:
Nov. sellers 23|-.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.

London, Nov. 14.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25.
C. and F. Calcutta.—
Nov|Dec. per cwt. 7|1-1|2 sellers.
C. and F. Bombay.—
Nov|Dec. per cwt. 6|10-1|2 sellers.
C. and F. Karachi.—
Nov Dec. per cwt. 6|10-1|2 sellers.

JENKINS EXPRESSES REGRET

Dr. Khambatta Withdraws Defamation Case

POONA, Nov. 14.

The case for defamation brought by Khan Bahadur Dr. K.D. Khambatta, Medical Officer of Health, Poona City Municipality, against Mr. J.D. Jenkins for writing a letter in a Bombay Daily, making imputations about the complainant and the sanitary condition of the city, was to-day withdrawn on the accused confirming in writing, the letter he wrote to Dr. Khambatta, after the publication expressing his regret and stating that he was not aiming at the complainant.—A.P.

GENERAL RAIN IN MALABAR

Bay Depression Intensifies Into Storm

POONA, Nov. 15.

The bay depression has intensified into storm which is centred this morning near latitude ten degrees north longitude ninety degrees east. It is likely to intensify further and continue to move in a west-north-westerly direction. There has been nearly general rain in Malabar while a few falls have occurred in south-east Madras, Madras Deccan and Bombay Deccan.

Chief amounts of rainfall are as follows:—

Port Blair one and half inches: Cochin one and half; Madura; three-quarters. Mahableshwar, half: Gadag, Mangalore, Trivandrum, Coonoor, quarter.

Forecast:—Local thundershowers will continue in south Madras.—A. P.

BAROMETER READING.

The official barometer reading for Nov. 15 is as follows.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 82.0 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean see level would actually read 30.12 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.92 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Nov. 15

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 26/13.
Lowest Rs. 26/9/6 Closing 26/10/6.
Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 25/13 Highest Rs. 26/1/6 Closing Rs. 26/1.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Nov. 15

B C RATE—
T T and D D 1/5 7/8
LONDON BANKS—
Selling T T & D D 1/5 29/32
Selling T T 1/5 29/32 to Dec
Buying T T 1/5 31/32
Buying D D 1/6
Buying 3 mos 1/6 1/16 Nov Dec
NEW YORK B C RATE
T T 257 1/4 nominal
NEW YORK BANKS—
Selling T T 255 1/4 nominal
Buying T T 252 nominal
PARIS BANKS—
Selling D D 607
Buying D D 617
AMSTERDAM BANKS—
Selling D D 58 7/8
JAPAN BANKS—
Selling T T 79 1/2
Buying 60 days 78
HONGKONG BANKS—
Selling D D 97 3/4
SHANGHAI BANKS—
Selling D D 88
SINGAPORE BANKS—
Selling D D 157 1/2
JAVA BANKS—
Selling D D 58 1/2
BERLIN BANKS—
Selling D D 99
CROSS RATE
New York/London 5.27 14th instant
Shanghai/London 1/3 9/16 15th instant
Japan/London 1/2 3/16 15th instant
London/Paris 81.93 14th instant
London/Belgium 23.01 14th instant
London/Switzerland 16.58 14th instant
London/Italy 60.93 14th instant
London/Berlin 13.46 14th instant
London/Holland 7.96 14th instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 14th instant
London/New York 5.27 14th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £6-9-1 1/2 13th instant £6-8-7 14th instant
Silver London ready 18 5/8 13th instant 18 9/16 14th instant
Silver London forward 18 3/4 13th instant 18 11/16 14th instant
Silver New York ready 44 13th instant 44 3/4 14th instant
London discounts 3 mos 1 1/8 per cent 13th instant 1 1/8 per cent 14th instant
London discounts 6 mos 1 3/16 per cent 13th instant 1 3/16 per cent 14th instant
Imperial Bank Rate 3½ p c.
Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.
Money:—Call 1 p c 3 Mos 1 p c 6 Mos 2 p c.
Tone:—Easy.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Nov. 15.

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS.

3-1|2 p.c. G.P.N. Sett.	82-4-0
3-1|2 p.c. G.P.N. Cash	82-5-0
4 p.c. 1960|70 Sett.	98-4
4 p.c. 1960|70 Cash	98-7
5 p c 1945/55 Sett.	113-14
5 p c 1945/55 Cash	114-0

TAXFREE

5 p c 1955 Mysore	113-8
5½ p c 1938 Mysore	109-10
6½ p c 1935 B D L	107-6

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3-1|2 p.c. 1947|50 Cash	93-1
4 p c 1934/37 Cash	101-1
4 p.c. 1943 Cash	101-3
4½ p.c. 1934 Cash	110-10
4-1|2 p.c. 1955|60 Cash	105|4
5 p.c. 1939|44 Cash	105-11
5 p.c. 1940|43 Cash	105-9
5 p c 1935 Cash	104-2
5 p.c. 1938|40 Cash	107-6
6½ p c 1935 T B Cash	106 12

CORPORATION LOANS (Taxables)

4 p.c. B P T 1974	95-0
4 p c M Deb. 1974	94-0
5 p c M Deb. 1959	106-8
6 p c M Deb 1954	118-0
6 p c K P T 1956	118-0
6½ p c B I T 1937	108-9

Note:—3-1|2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 82|7 and declined to Rs. 82|2|6 on heavy unloading and selling by professional operators. At the decline there was scattered covering which rallied prices to Rs. 82|4.

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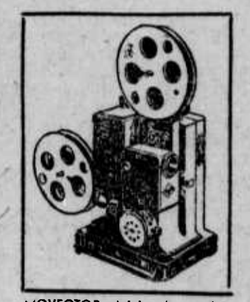
It is now possible for everyone to take actual living scenes — the growing up of your children, holiday pleasures, sporting events — you can capture them all in a moving picture.

MOVEX 16-12, a compact, handy camera of light metal, handsomely covered in light leather, and no larger than a quarter-plate instrument. It takes 40 ft. film cassettes and costs only Rs. 219.

MOVEX 30. Capacity for 100 ft. film. It is possible to use a 3.5 20 mm., 1.5 20 mm., 3.5 50 mm. or 3.5 80 mm. lens with this camera. Price of Movex 30 with 3.5 lens—Rs. 399.

NOVOPAN FILM, 16 mm., should always be used with a Movex Camera. It has amazing clarity and speed and is available in 3 varieties.



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IF you want your car to ride the road like an airplane rides the wind—

You'll like the AIRWHEEL tyre at first sight. These big, black, buoyant tyres have such a generous air capacity that they run on as low as 16 pounds' pressure

They flow over bumps, swallow them up, pillow them in their sturdy softness!

They put more safety into the All-Weather Tread. by putting more of it down on the road!

They make new speed on curves, because they absorb side-swing and stop side-sway!

They add life to your car by guarding it from jolts and jars that vibrate straight through ordinary balloons!

GOODYEAR

Cotton Firm On Further Drop In Dollar

Speculative And Trade Buying

COMPLETE SOCIALISTIC CONTROL OVER AGRICULTURE

Inflationary Sentiment Spreading

There was a further drop of 10 points in dollar-sterling cross rate to 5-26, on Tuesday, which was followed by active speculative buying in commodities.

New York cotton prices rose by 15 points on speculative and investment buying together with trade support. It is believed that the official statement regarding recognition of Russia will be issued this week.

Professional operators are anxiously awaiting U. S. A. Treasury Secretary's statement, regarding the gold policy. It is predicted that there will be complete socialistic control of agriculture, and, if necessary,
the administration will take radical steps to change the economic division. This belief is again encouraging inflationary sentiment.

Bombay, Nov. 15.

In the absence of official statement regarding the monetary policy of Washington administration speculative activity continues restricted in United States despite rapid decline in dollar. The New York cotton futures market was strong during the early part on Tuesday on spot houses buying but later reacted partially on profit-taking influenced by some recovery in dollar. Prices again advanced on foreign buying in the absence of any important selling.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The market opened at a rise of 13 points with January quoted 10.-12c. There was scattered speculative buying which in conjunction with spot houses absorbing December contracts resulted in a steady rise of 9 points and January delivery reached the highest level 10.18 during the early part of the afternoon session. The market was favourably affected by a sharp decline in dollar but later with some recovery there was increased profit-taking which depressed prices 11 points from the highest level. During the last ten minutes the market again improved on foreign buying and closed at a net rise of 16 to 12 points. Spot cotton prices were raised by 15 points to 10.25c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was also fairly firm and closed at a rise of 9 to 11 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 9 points at 9.91c.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened quiet but steady at a decline of 4 points. There was scattered hedge-selling which was offset by light Bombay buying. Later there was some trade calling, otherwise the market was featureless and prices after fluctuating within a narrow range of 2 points closed at a net decline of 4 to 5 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 3 points at 5.27d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures ring was fairly steady and closed at a decline of 2 points with January 4.41, March 4.35 and May 4.35.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton futures market was easy in the bsence of any important business. Sakels closed at a decline of 4 to 6 points with spot cotton 4 points down at 7.10 while Uppers futures declined 5 points with Spot quotations 5 points lower to 5.87d.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was easy with increased selling pressure. Sakels declined 16 to 4 points while Ashmouni December closed 11 points lower at 9.84.

LARGE SUPPLY.

Two important statements which are expected to be out this week are likely to have considerable influence over commodity prices. The first is regarding recognition of Russia and the other is in connection with the present financial policy of the American Government In the meantime dollar is declining to new low levels but in the absence of clear policy, speculative activity is not expanding. President Roosevelt has extensive powers to fight the depression but fear of stabilisation of currencies and other international developments are discouraging operators. Prices are fluctuating more or less with changes in dollar Exchange and while there are some who look for materially higher prices during the later part of the season, the statistical situation does not justify any marked improvement in the near future owing to large supplies of raw materials.

PRIVATE CABLES—

N Y January highest 10.18 plus 22 up (12-54 p.m.) lowest 10.07 plus 11 up (2-50 p.m.)

Liverpool January highest 5.10 (10-01 a.m.) lowest 5-08 (2-15 p. m.)

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cables:—

New York: Large spot interests absorbing December liquidation; good trade demand; outside interest is increasing; we favour purchases on all reactions as a substantial advance later in the season is likely.

New York: Speculative buying continues; trade buying December; indications seem to favour a continuation of advance.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: Secretary Wallace's prediction that complete socialistic control agriculture may be next step suggests Administration prepared if necessary to take even more radical steps to change economic division.

New York: Consumption Report about as expected. Absence of selling orders in any volume. Investment buying a feature. Progressing market tendency commodity Dollars. Do not look for much reaction.

New York: Specula e buying on further weakness Dollar. Spot houses bought December sold distants.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from their Liverpool agents:—

Inflationary sentiment spreading on which market looks higher.

U. S. A. Mill Consumption for October 504.000 b les. (against 499.000 for September 1933; and 503.000 for October 1932)

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Nov. 14.

December, 1933	10.02+.13
January, 1934	10.12+.16
March 1934	10.26+.12
May, 1934	10.39+.12
July, 1934	10.53+.15
October 1934	10.71+.14
Middling Spot	10.25+.15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Nov. 14.

December	9.96+.09
January	10.06+.11
Middling Spot	9.91+.09

NEW YORK.

New York, Nov. 14.

New York 10-55 a.m.—	
December	10.03
January	
March	10.26
New York Noon Call.—	
December	10.07
January	10.15
March	10.30

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Nov. 14.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	59.000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the continent	47,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Nov 14

November 1933		5.08—04
December 1933		5.07—05
January 1934	5.09	5.09—04
February 1934		5.10—04
March 1934	5.11	5.11—04
April 1934		5.12—04
May 1934		5.13—04
June 1934		5.14—04
July 1934		5.15—04
August 1934		5.16—04
September 1934		5.16—05
October 1934		5.17—05
November 1934		5.18—05
January		5.21—05
March		5.24—05
May		5.28—04
Middling Spot		5.27—03

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Nov 14

SAKELLARIDIS—	
November	6.86—04
December	6.83—05
January	6.87—05
March	6.93—05
May	6.98—06
July	7.04—06
October	7.13—06
Middling Spot	7.10—04

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Nov 14

BROACH—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.21—04
Fine (Good staple)	4.36—04
Superfine (Good staple)	4.51—04
OOMRA—	
Good (No. 1 staple)	4.41—02
Fine (No. 1 staple)	4.56—02
Choice (No. 1 staple)	4.71—02
BENGAL—	
Good	3.44—02
Fine	3.54—02
Superfine	3.64—02
SCINDE—	
Good	3.54—02
Fine	3.64—02
Superfine	3.74—02

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Nov. 14.

	£
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China,	15-1/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg),	130-1/2
P & O Banking Corporation,	10-5/8
	Nominal
National Bank of India,	45-1/2
Funding Loan 4 p.c.,	111
Conversion Loan 3½ p.c., 1961,	100-5/8
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c.,	61
Indian Stock 3 p.c. 1948 or later,	73-1/2
Indian Stock 3½ p.c. 1931 or later,	86-1/4
Indian Stock 4½ p.c. 1950/55,	108-3/4
	73-3/8
Consols 2½ p.c.,	100-3/8
War Loan 3½ p.c. 1952,	110
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.,	

LINSEED

London, Nov. 14.

Linseed Calcutta (London) ton, £11:1;3 Nov/Dec sellers.

Linseed Laplata C. I. F. Hull ton, £9:11:3 Nov. sellers.

Linseed Bombay (London) ton, £11:6:3 Nov/Dec sellers.

LINSEED OILS

London, Nov. 14.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt., 17/- Nov paid & sellers

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt., 17/9 Jan/Apl sellers.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Nov. 14.

Messrs. Batlivala & Karani have issued the following report showing closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

Amer. Power & Light Com.	7½
Amer. Power & Light 5 p.c. P.A.	15
Amer. Forn. Power Com.	11
Amer. Forn. Power Gold D	41
Amer. Forn. Power 7 p.c.	22
Electric Bond Common	15¼
Electric Bond 5 doll. Pfd.	35
Consolidated Gas	38½
Columbia Gas	11½
Columbia Gas 6 p.c. Pfd. A.	60
American Tel. & Tel.	118½
Western Union Telg.	53½
Radio Corp.	7
Chesapeake & Ohio	40
New York Central	35
Baltimore & Ohio R. R.	23
Erie R. R.	15
Pennsylvania R. R.	26
Union Pacific R. R.	108
National Dairy	16½
Commercial Solvents	33
Hiram Walker	36
Distillers Seagram	20½
Bethelehem Steel	32
United States Steel	41½
American Smelting	47
Int. Nickel of Canada	21
Anaconda Copper Mining	15½
Kennecott Copper	22½
Cerro de Pasco Copper	39
International Harvestor	40
General Motors	31
Nash Motor	20
Packard Motor	4
General Electric	20
Goodyear Tyre	37
Allis Chalmers	19
Mid. Con. Petroleum	13¼
Philips Petroleum	16
Standard Oil of N. J.	44
Socony	14¾
American Radiator	13
Kelvinator	11
Colgate Palmolive	14
Lorrilard	17
Alaska Juneau	25½
Chase Bank	20
Guaranty Trust	231
National City Bank	20½

Market mixed, closing lower. Another announcement regarding recognition of Russia due this week.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Nov. 15.

The local silver market ruled quiet but steady to-day with a scatttered buying. Shanghai Exchange on London opened today at 1.3-9|16 and closed at the same rate. Magsar delivery opened at Rs. 57|- and improved by anna one to Rs. 57|1 while Posh delivery was quoted at a premium of annas three only. Magsar options are quoted at Rs. 0-10-0 while Posh are quoted at Rs. 1|1.

The Gold market was fairly steady to-day with short covering. The official closing of Franc was 82.09 but some business was done late at 81.94. This improvement influenced local shorts to cover. Magsar delivery opened at Rs. 32|7|3 and improved to Rs. 32|8|3 while business in Posh delivery was done at Rs. 32|8|6. Double options for Magsar are quoted at As. 7|6 and Posh at annas fourteen.

Ready Silver	57	1	0
Magsar Delivery	57	2	0
Posh delivery	57	5	0
Ready Gold	32	9	3
Magsar delivery	32	9	6
Posh delivery	32	9	9

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, Nov 14

Spot Silver 45 plus 1 1/4c
December 44.85 plus 80
January 45.00 plus 75
Tone: Firm.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Nov 14

Silver—Small business.
Spot 18 9/16
Forward 18 11/16

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Nov 14

T T London on:—
Berlin 13.47 1/2
Amsterdam 7.96 1/2
Brussels 23.01 1/2
Madrid 39.59
Milan 60.96
Berne 16.59
Paris 82.09
Prague 108.00
London on New York 5.30

LONDON GOLD

London, Nov 14

Gold Bars fine per oz. [illegible]-8-7

NEW YORK SUGAR.

New York, Nov. 14.

December	1.13—03
March	1.21—01
May	1.27—
July	1.33—

CHICAGO WHEAT.

Liverpool Nov 14

December	091 1/8
May	0.9
July	0.92 3/4

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.

Liverpool, Nov. 14.

December	53 1/8d
March	56 1/8d
May	57 3/4d

PRODUCTION RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Nov. 15.

	Bales.
Khandesh	351
Central India	125
Barsi-Nugger	567
Hyderabad-Gaorani	9
Berar	625
Central Provinces	186
N.-W. Provinces	253
Sind-Punjab	8
Compta-Dharwar	103
Western-Northerns	12
Americans	1,117
East Africans	101
Cotton Total	3,467
	Cwts.
Wheat	91,822
Linseed	1,277
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	456
Gingellyseed	815
Groundnuts	6,013
Castorseed	95
Rice	16,230
Myrabollams	200
Cottonseed	2,738
Gram	1,249
Joowar	1,157
Maize	26
Bajree	3,249
	Tons.
Coal	2,211

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Nov. 15.

F. P. Bales	1933-34	1932-33
Receipts to date 14-11-33	4036000	3919000
Receipts Yesterday 14-11-33	59000	92000
Exports to date 14-11-33	2812000	2525000
Stock at Ports 10-11-33	3936000	4467000
Stock Interior Towns 10-11-33	2081000	2201000
Stock Liverpool 10-11-33	833000	727000
Visible Supply 10-11-33	8772000	9106000
Quantity in Sight 10-11-33	6415000	6123000
Quantity out of Sight 10-11-33	4196000	3821000

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Nov. 15.

The local market opened steady to-day in sympathy with higher New York advices with Broach A|M. delivery quoted at Rs. 186|4. General trading in the Bazar was disturbed to-day as Gujarati Brokers were reported doing business while Marwari Brokers refrained from trading. It is said that there is some trivial trouble between Gujarati and Marwari Brokers. A prominent Marwari operator requested some operators not to do any gambling bcsiness near his pedhi and to keep himself aloof he kep some watchmen. These watchmen are said to have insulted some Gujarati merchants and this lead to the present trouble.

There was improved buying with scattered short covering which resulted in a steady rise in prices to Rs. 187|- At this level the demand was satisfied and the market ruled quiet with limited business.

Later on the market ruled easy on increased selling by Japanese firms and local mills as prices in the local market were believed to be higher as compared with Amricans. The Liverpool market opened easy at a decline of 4 points. Prices in the local market after declining to Rs. 185/- closed at 5-30 p. m. as under:—

Broach A/M	185	4	0
Oomra D/J	163	4	0
Oomra March	163	12	0
Bengal D/J	140	4	0
Bengal March	142	0	0

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Nov. 15.

100 P. Crystal & Co., Badarpur, 170.
100 Bombay & Co., Kapadvanj, 169.
200 Bombay & Co., Khamgaon New, 170.
25 Toyo Mankwa, Broach, 168.
70 Toyo Poddar Mill, Morbi, 182.
62 Arjan Khimji, Karanja, 30 off.
25 Bhaldas Mavji, Barwaha, 160.
100 Viram Ladha, Palej, 130.
94 Mithabhai Nathoo, Kapasin, 135.
100 Finlay Mill, Kapadvanj, 17 off.
98 Motiram Vaghji, Khakhrechi, 171.
100 Kotak & Co., Dhulia, 162.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 15.

Bengal Superfine	145
Bengal Fine	144
Bengal F.G.	142
Sind-Punjab Fine	143
Sind-Punjab F.G.	142
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	164
Nagpur Savner Fine	164
Yeotmal Fine	161
Arvi Fine	161
Ellichpur Fine	161
Amraoti-Berar Fine	160
Khamgaon Fine	159
Mulkapur Fine	155
Khandesh Fine	153
Muthia F.G.	141
Jalna|Sallu F.G.	153
Burwah Sanavad F.G.	161
Broach F.G.	170
Cambodia	226
Miraj|Sangli	166
Compta Good	176
Jinja	287
Busoga	294
Kampala	294
Manza (new)	283

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Nov. 15.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh	351	6,583
Central India	125	3,865
Barsi and Nagar	567	7,007
Hyderabad-Gaorani	19	1,477
Berar	625	8,465
Central Provinces	186	3,258
Total Oomras	1,873	30,655
Dholera		3,693
N.-W. Provinces	253	2,913
Rajputana		785
Sind-Punjab	8	1,826
Broach		1,999
Coompta & Dharwar	103	5,421
Westerns-Northerns	12	2,985
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		4,929
Persian		356
American	1,117	6,583
Egyptian and African	101	30,025
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		2
Total	3,467	92,172

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Nov. 15.

In full-pressed Bales	1st Sept. to 9th Nov. Yesterday	This year.
Europe	2,925	71,973
Japan & China	592	35,278
Coast Ports		1,332
Up-country by Rail		27,077
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		19,250
Total	3,517	154,910

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Bears' Attempts To Depress Prices

DROP IN ANDHRA, POWER & HYDRO SHARES

Bombay, November 15.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was again demoralised to-day by unfounded rumours which resulted in heavy decline in Tata Power, Andhra and Hydro Shares. It is now becoming a fashion on the Exchange to spread any sort of rumour with a view to force liquidation and depress prices. It is said that several Bear operators who were lucky to enrich themselves in the disaster to Currimbhoy mills are now out to reduce 'bona-fide' business to something like gambling.

It is a fact that several operators were forced to take deliveries against forward purchases of the Currimbhoy Mills group shares, on which holders are losing heavily. Thus holding capacity of the general public has weakened and the Bear operators are now out to force liquidation at unduly low prices. With this view Bear operators are spreading all sorts of rumours, to the utter detriment of general business. In these days when the general confidence is impaired, it is the duty of the Board of the Stock Exchange to issue a warning against the spread of false rumours and undesirable raids on the market. If the Board fails to take timely action against reckless operators, the Bazar will once more face a serious crisis, and in all probability will lose the confidence of the investing public, who will be compelled to stay away from the Stock Exchange and look to other avenues.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Nov. 15.

Bom. Dyeing 758; 52; 56.
Century 196; 88; 91.
Central Inda 225; 28; 17; 26.
Colaba 73; 7.
Crescent 12.
Fazarbhoy 60; 62; 61.
Kohinoor 121; 15-10, 18-2.
New Great 12; 8-2.
Pearl 20.
Simplex 65.
Swadeshi 193; 88; 95; 86; 91.
Bundi 24-12; 24-4.
I. Cement 177; 69; 70.
T. Steel Dfd. 176; 77; 71; 74-6.
T. Steel Ord. 48-8; 46-12; 47-6.
B. Steam 257; 50.
B. Burma 336; 25-10; 28.
Tata Hydro 48; 44-6; 45-0; 44-6
Andhra 1385; 66; 68; 53; 57.
Tram Ord. 135-15; 34-6; 33-2; 33-7.

TEXTILE SECTION.

Bombay, Nov. 15.

	Rs. as.
Ahmedabad Advance	280 0
Currimbhoy	7 0
Dawn	425 0
E. D. Sassoon	0 2
Hindustan	1690 0
Indian Manufacturing	1460 0
Kastoorchand	2 6
Khatau	55 0
Lakshmi	N767 8
Morarjee	197 8
Model Nagpore	50 0
Osmanshani Mills	57 8
Sholapur	3050 0
Sassoon Silk	43 12
Swan	50 0
Tata Mills	18 0
Vishnu Mills	1455 0

CEMENT SECTION.

	Rs. as.
Gwalior Cement	81 4
Katni Cement Def.	1035 0
Okha Cement	135 0
United Cements	65 0

DEBENTURES.

	Rs.
6 p.c. Andhra Valley Deb.	111 0
6 1|2 p.c. Bombay Tel. Deb.	57 12
7 p.c. Sholapur Deb.	97 0
6 p.c. Tata Hydro Deb.	110 12

BANK SECTION.

	Rs. as.
Bank of India	103 4
Baroda Bank	87 8
Bombay Provincial	49 0
Central Bank	...23 10
Imperial F. P.	1250 0
Imperial P.P.	310 0
Union Bank	4 6-1|2

ELECTRIC SECTION.

	Rs. as.
Ahmedabad Electric	135 0
Broach Electric	9 14
Karachi Electric	191 4
Surat Electric	176 0
Suburban Electric	130 0

MISCELLANEOUS SECTION.

	Rs. as.
Br. Burma Petrol	2-7-6
Bombay-Burma New	121 14
Indian Radio Ordy.	432 8
Indian Radio Def.	500 0
Indian Mercantile	42 0
McKenzies	50 0
New Indian Assurance	25 5
Jupiter Assurance	11 8
Oriental Assurance	3300
Vulcan Insurance	7 0
Port Canning	602 8
Scindia Steam	9 2
Tata Oils	16 0

RAILWAY SECTION.

	Rs. as.
Ahmedabad Prantej	772 8
Amritsar Patti Old	113 8
Central Provinces	77 4
Dhond Baramati	82 0
Guzerat	56 8
Hoshiarpur Doab	86 0
Larkhana	89 0
Mandra Bhon	77 0
Mymensig Rebate	84 0
Mymensing Gtd.	84 0
Pachora Jamner	72 4
Sara Sirajgunj	84 0
Sialkot Narowal	91 0
Sind Light	71 8
Tapty Valley	720 4
Upper Sind Light	95 8

PREFERENCE SHARES.

	Rs. as.
Andhra Valley Pref.	1202 8
Bombay Steam Pref.	265 0
Bombay Tram Pref.	76 12
Central India Pref.	492 8
Katni 1st Pref.	127 8
Katni 2nd Pref.	136 4
Punjab Cement Pref.	14 0
Tata Hydro Pref.	125 10
Tata I & S 1st Pref	161 4
Tata I & S 2nd Pref.	100 8
Tata Power Pref.	1265 0
Vishnu Pref.	635 0

FORWARD LIST

	Rs. as.
Andhra Valley	1357 8
Bombay Dyeing	756 4
Colaba	71 4
Century	191 4
Gokak	105-0
Kohinoor	118 2
Sassoon Silk	48 0
Shahabad Cement	272 8
Nagpur	226 4
New Great	108 2
Mysore	106- 0
Belapur	186 0
Phoenix	250 0
Simplex	65 0
Swadeshi	191 4
Alcock	166 4
Bom. Steam	250 0
Burma Old	228 12
Tram	121 14
Bundi Cement	24 4
Indian	270 0
Tata Ord.	47 4
Shivrajpur	15 0
Tata Ord.	47 10
Tata Defd.	174 6
Tata Hydro	144 6
Punjab Cement	14 10
Tata Contr.	58 4
Bom. Telephone	81 4
Tata Power	955 0

CURRIMBHOY GROUP MILLS.

Indore-Malwa	Rs. 65-10
Fazal Mills	Rs. 61-4
Pearl Mills	20 0
Pabani Mills	Rs. 15-0
Crescent Mills	Rs. 12-8
Indian Bleaching	Rs. 93-12

COTTON STRADDLES

Approximate Differences

New York Liverpool: January 4; March —6; May —15

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 186; Liverpool May 5.12; Rs. 37 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 186; New York May 10.39; Rs. 33½ at Cross Rate 5.26 3/4.

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Nov. 15.

	Sup.	Fine	F.G.	Good
M.G. Bengal U.P.	148	145	142	139
M.G. Punjab	148	145	142	139
M.G. Rajputana	148	145	142	139
M.G. Oomra No. 3	170	167	164	...

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Nov 14

Broach A/May opening 185 3/4; highest 186 1/2; lowest 185 3/4; close 186 1/4

Oomra D/J opening 163 1/2; highest 164 1/4; lowest 163 1/2; close 164 1/4

Oomra March opening 164 1/2; highest 165; lowest 164 1/2; close 165

Bengal D/J opening 140; highest 141; lowest 140; close 141

Bengal March opening 142; highest 142 3/4; lowest 142; close 142 3/4

LONDON RUBBER

London, Nov. 14.

Smoked sheets standard rubber lb., 4-1/4 sellers.

With financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 15 December, 2016

JUPITER GENERAL
has various schemes of LIFE INSURANCE to suit all J9

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1933

JUPITER GENERAL
will gladly supply full particulars about life Insurance for mere asking. J10

Apply "Axe" To Municipal Expenditure

Mr. Lalji Suggests Ways To Meet Huge Deficit

Appeals To Government To Contribute To Schools Committee Funds

In moving the budget for 1933-34, Mr. Jafferbhoy A. Lalji drew a vivid picture of the municipal finances before the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation on Wednesday.

He explained the Municipal Commissioner's proposals to meet the huge deficit, urged the need of drastic retrenchment and appealed to the Government to contribute to the Schools Committee expenditure.

Referring to the Municipal Budget Mr. Lalji said:

Looking to the revised estimates of income and expenditure of the current year, we note that the opening balance for the current year was estimated at Rs. 19,72,000 and the closing balance at Rs. 1,35,000. These estimates were based on the revised estimates for the year 1932-33. On the final closing of the accounts for 1932-33 the actual working Cash Balance for the current year amounted to Rs. 17,06,000 only. The closing balance on the other hand is now estimated at Rs. 4,95,000 as against Rs. 1,35,000 originally estimated. This is due to an increase in the General Tax from the G.I.P. Railway and the B.B. & C.I. Ry., and an increase of over a lac of Rupees in the Water Tax.

DROP IN DUTIES.

On the other hand primarily owing to the unfortunate depression in trade there had been heavy decraese in the Assessment values. There has also actually been a decrease in the Town Duties and the Cotton Duty by Rs. 1,95,000 and Rs. 3,35,000 respectively. Similarly there is expected to be a drop of Rupees 1,50,000 in the Tobacco Duty.

As regards Revised Estimates on the Expenditure side, I hope you have all gone through them carefully and I need hardly discuss them at length. The net result of the working of the current year is anything but cheery and the next year also hardly shows any indication for the better.

ESTIMATED INCOME.

Turning to the Budget proposals for the ensuing year the Commissioner estimates the normal income at the current year's rates of taxation at Rs. 3,12,59,000, after allowing for the expected fall in the Town Duties and the Cotton Duty. For the sake of comparison it is worth noting that the estimated revenue for the current year was expected to be Rs. 3,17,32,000 out of which if we deduct the extraordinary receipts of Rs. 2,75,00 from the Plant and Machinery Depreciation Fund, the real income for the current year would be reduced to Rs. 3,14,57,000 only. The estimated revenue for the next year is expected to show a net fall of about Rs. 2 lacs after making adjustments for expected drop in the Cotton and Town Duties and an estimated increase of Rs. 4,85,00 under the head of Buildings. Land Acquisition and Management.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE.

The Municipal Commissioner's estimate of the total expenditure for the next year amounts to Rs. 3,36,58,000 as against Rs. 3,35,69,000 estimated for the current year, showing a net increase of Rs. 89,000. If the depression continues unabated, or the unfortunate conditions grow worse, I fear this estimate might increase still further. The net deficit therefore amounts to Rs. 23,99,000 or in round figures Rs. 24 lacs. The Commissioner has striven hard to reduce this enormous deficit as much as possible as can be seen from his notes appended to the Budget.

MAKING UP DEFICIT.

To make up this deficit and balance the Budget, as far as practicable, the Municipal Commissioner propose to appropriate to Revenue the sum of Rs. 5,48,000 from the excess accumulation in the Plant and Machinery Depreciation Fund and Rs. 1,65,000 from the Net Premia Fund. This would reduce the deficit to Rs. 16,86,000. To make up this deficit the Municipal Commissioner propose an increase of one per cent. in the General Tax and a quarter per cent. in the Water Tax so as to yield additional revenues of Rs. 11,44,000 and Rs. 2 lacs respectively. Despite these increases in taxation the balance of Rs. 3,42,000 of the deficit still remains uncovered which the Commissioner proposes to meet out of the slender surplus Cash Balance of Rs. 4,95,000 at the close of the financial year 1933-34 so as to leave at the end of the next year a thin closing balance of Rs. 1,53,000 only. This balance is only a little over the minimum balance required to be kept by statute.

MORE TAXES UNWELCOME.

As I have already pointed out, fresh Taxation is always unwelcome and I am conscious of the fact that the heavily taxed Citizens of Bombay, representative bodies and the Press have levelled unfavourable criticism against the fresh taxes proposed by the Municipal Commissioner in his Budget. Considering the continuous trade depression, the precarious condition of the Mill Industry of the City, growing unemployment and prevailing cheap money market and fabulously low rates of interest, the question arises whether this is a proper time for enhancing taxation.

REDUCE EXPENDITURE.

The one way to get out of the present impasse is to scrutinise by strenuous efforts and to reduce the expenditure as far as permissible without affecting efficiency, but it is to be seen whether the reduction can be sufficient enough to cover the deficit of Rs. 16,86,000, unless the Committee adopt some very drastic methods of Retrenchment. Here I may point out that 80 per cent. of the aforesaid excess expenditure of Rs. 16,86,000 is entirely due to the Amalgamation of the Trust with the Municipality. On account of this Amalgamation the Corporation may have to sanction one per cent. increase in the General Tax amounting to Rs. 11,44,000 as their direct contribution to the Improvement Trust Account. They have also to contribute indirectly a sum of Rs. 1,50,000 to the Improvement Account from the Tobacco Duty as their share of the receipts from the Duty has been reduced by an equal amount.

DEBT CHARGES.

One thing which is very noticeable in this connection with out expenditure is that a very great proportion thereof goes towards the Debt charges which are untouchable and we have therefore to accept them as legacies coming down to us from our predecessors. However, for future guidance, I would like to suggest that a policy be laid down definitely that any fresh Capital or Loan Works should not be undertaken unless the same be found absolutely indespensable.

ESTABLISHMENT CHARGES.

Regarding the Establishment expenses, it must be admitted that although efforts have been directed to effect all possible economies year after year in the cost of the Establishments and the Municipal Commissioner has also hinted the continuance of the 10 per cent. voluntary cut, I feel that this is just the proper time when careful consideration should be bestowed on the question of regrading or revising the Grades and time-scales of the Municipal Staff. This proposal if dealt with seriously and given a practical shape is sure to result in large savings in years to come. Other items under this head such as Stationery, Printing, etc., should also be carefully scrutinised and possible economies effected.

EDUCATION EXPENDITURE.

Referring to the expenses allotted to the Schools Committee, the Municipal Commissioner has drawn our pointed attention to the ever increasing demands of the said Committee. I must fankly admit even at the risk of perhaps a little misinterpretation that the expenses under this head are out of proportion to the diminishing revenues of our Municipality.

WILL GOVT. CONTRIBUTE?

According to the next year's Budget proposals, the Schools Committee require a contribution of Rs. 35,61,000 which makes up the total contribution to Rs. 36,09,000 when the Opening Balance and the other receipts are added to it. It must be expressly noted that the total expenditure in this connection is in excess by Rs. 3,63,000 over the current year's figure. I should like that the Government should in all fairness be pressed to contribute much more towards the laudable object like the Primary and Compulsory Education.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

Another item which requires a close scrutiny is the expense provided under the head of Medical Relief and the maintenance of Hospitals. The need for the provision of the Medical Relief is absolutely indispensable but here again the expenses incurred are entirely out of our power to bear. The statistics bear out that within the last 8 years the total expenditure under Medical Relief and education has more than doubled. Here again I may point out that while it is our duty to provide facilities for Medical Relief we must also take into consideration that the relief is given to the most needy. There are a good number of private Hospitals in this City which provide a sufficiently large number of beds for the needy persons, and at the same time charge a small fee to those who are able to pay it. I do not see why we should not be able to introduce this system in connection with the facilities we are providing in the shape of Medical Relief.

FOR INCREASED TAXES.

Before I close, Gentlemen, I want to say a word or two regarding the proposed increase in taxes. Owing to a number of difficulties to which I have already made a brief mention, one per cent. increase in the General Tax seems to me a very difficult problem to escape from. As for the increase in Water rate the Municipal Commissioner has tried his best to justify it by stating that the income from the Water charges does not cover the running expenses and the interest on Capital invested in Water Works. In other words there is a deficit in the Water Account. It is estimated that the increase in Water rate will yield an income of Rs. 2 lacs.

IMPROVEMENT FINANCES.

Referring to the Improvement Finances Mr. Lalji said:—

According to the revised Estimates of the General Account, for the current year, the total revenue amounts to Rs. 98,03,000 and the total expenditure to Rs. 1,13,26,000, leaving a deficit of Rs. 15,23,000. In Capital Account, the revised estimates of Receipts amount to Rs. 71,04,000 and the Expenditure to Rs. 58,96,000, leaving a balance of Rs. 12,07,000. The total deficit for the year is estimated at Rs. 18,15,000. It was originally proposed to raise a loan of Rs. 15 lacs during the current year, but on account of higher receipts from sale proceeds of land and commutation of ground rent, it is proposed to reduce the loan to Rs. 5 lacs only.

OVER RS. 16 LAKHS DEFICIT.

The estimates of receipts in the General Account for the year 1934-35 amounts to Rs. 97,88,000 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,12,18,000, leaving a deficit of Rs. 14,30,000. The estimate of receipts in Capital Account amounts to Rs. 33,05,000 and the expenditure to Rs. 21,57,000 leaving a balance of Rs. 11,47,000. The total deficit for the year amounts to Rs. 16,72,000. The loan requirements for the next year are estimated at Rs. 15 lacs. The wide difference between the Budget Estimates of the next year and the Corporation's forecast of the Trust finances under the Amalgamation is due mainly to the full amount of the additional revenue anticipatel by the Corporation having not yet been made available to them by Government. It is very desirable that Government should once again be requested to take early steps to place at the disposal of the Corporation in full and without further delay the additional revenue asked for by them, especially when the Corporation have, without waiting, very faithfully complied with their part of the arrangement.

Capt. Digby-Beste of the Indian Mercantile Marine Training Ship "Dufferin," was responsible for the excellent demonstration of Athletic Sports given by the cadets of the ship

Capt. and Mrs. Digby-Beste (right) on board the Ship "Dufferin."

Muslim M. L. As. Back Communal Union?

Postal And R. M. S. Union Appeals To Legislators To Prevent Official Recognition Being Given To "A. I. Postal And Telegraph Union Masquerading Under New Name"

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Nov. 15.

An appeal to the Nationalist Members of the Assembly and the Council of State to use their good the offices so as to prevent official recognition being given to the "All-India Posts and Telegraphs Union" recently formed with the Lahore as Headquarters by Muslims who originally called it the "All-India Muslim Posts and Telegraphs Union" has been made by the General Secretary (Mr. Sen Gupta) of the All-India Postal and R. M. S. Union.

Mr. Sen Gupta in the course of his appeal circulated to several members alludes to the fact that until 1930 there was no communalism in Postal and R. M. S. employees in India, but the split occured in the provincial organisation of Lahore resulting in the formation of an All-India Postal and Telegraphs Union. Sir Hubert sams, the then Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs severely discountenanced the move pointing out that the disunited union was a contradiction in terms and therefore Government could not recognise such Union. But on the eve of his retirement he received an address from that communal organisation and replied whereupon according to the appeal now under circulation, incessant and acrimonious propaganda was carried on in several parts of the country introducing communalism in provincial organisations of Posts and Telegraph employees.

RYAN'S WARNING.

According to the same appeal the situation created in Punjab Sind and Baluchistan circles was such that Sir Thomas Ryan, the present Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs was compelled more than once to issue a severe warning in the interests of the Administration. But the All-India Muslim Post and Telegraph Union though checkmated made strenuous efforts through its supporters in the Assembly to secure official recognition.

It appears that the Union was given to understand that if it changed its communal name and revised its constitution so as to admit members of other communities, then official recognition could be granted to it. Accordingly, the Union was styled as Indian Posts and Telegraphs Union. A deputation was then arranged by the All-India Postal and R. M. S Union which awaited on the Director-General on October 24 pointing out the danger of giving official recognition to a purely communal body masquerading under a new name.

INTERVIEW WITH NOYCE.

Sir Thomas Ryan according to Mr. Sen Gupta admitted that there was force in the representation made by the deputation and arranged an interview with Sir Frank Noyce member-in-charge. To quote the laguage of Mr. Sen Gupta, Sir Frank Noyce informed the deputation that he was all along opposed to the grant of recognition to the All-India Posts and Telegraphs Union or to any other communal union, but some of the members of the Assembly had represented to him that official recognition of the Union if it agreed to change its name and constitution would be an effective check on the spread of communalism in the Service.

Sir Frank Noyce also assured the deputation that he would carefully consider all the points urged by the deputation before arriving at a decision.

ALL-INDIA UNION'S APPEAL.

The All-India Postal and R.M.S. Union's appeal concludes: "We feel sure that the opinion which apparently influenced the mind of Sir Frank Noyce was expressed by a particular section of Muslim M. L. As who have all along been backing Muslim communal union. We are confident that the majority of the Assembly members, especially those belonging to the nationalist groups do not share their opinion and accordingly, we request that they would intervene in the interests of true trade unionism as well as in the interests of public and efficiency of a great utility department".

SALVATION LIES IN YOUR OWN HANDS

Sit. Kothari's Message To Postmen & Lower Grade Staff

WADHWAN, Nov. 14.

Sjt. Manilal Kothari, General Secretary, Gujerat Postman's Union has addressed the following appeal to post men and members of the Lower Grade staff of Gujerat, Kathiawar and Cutch.

After my release in the first week of September and 15 days stay in Bombay for health, I am in Joravarnagar as deportee from British India. Even in Kathiawar there are numerous restrictions on my movements. It has therefore not been possible for me to meet you at our important centres in Gujerat, Cutch, and Kathiawar and discuss with you your problems. Throughout the country, postmen and staff of the lower grade are hardworked and comparatively low paid. Their discontent is considerably increasing. Your salvation lies in your own hands. Demands grievances however legitimate, have hardly any chance of being sympathetically considered unless effectively backed by sufficiently strong and well diciplined organisation in which everyone thinks and acts in terms of good of all.

It Will Be Death-race If Germany Re-arms

Boncour's Firm Reply To Hitler

Franco-German Agreement Must Culminate At Geneva

PARIS, November 14.

"We shall do nothing except in agreement with those attached to us by pacts which we concluded in the bright daylight of the League of Nations", declared M. Paul Boncour in a firm but conciliatory reply to Her Hitler. France was ready to talk any time, but the Franco-German agreement must culminate at Geneva. As a result of Germany's wild nationalist enthusiasm the European order and stability were at stake, and it was therefore, not surprising that Germany's neighbours were anxious.

DEATH-RACE.

If Germany re-armed, France will continue to arm and it will be a death-race. But each country, represented by its ambassadors in the respective capitals and any concrete proposal received from Germany will be considered in the spirit with which France has always treated the great country, on whose relations with them the peace of Europe mainly depend.

M. Boncour reviewed at length the international situation, averring it was France's duty to protect its nationals, the Saar region and the combined duty of French Government and the League of Nations to see that the 1935 Plebiscite will be sincere.—Reuter's Special.

ATTEMPT TO EXTORT Rs. 15,000

Bengali Youth Gets Five Years' Rigorous

CALCUTTA, Nov. 15.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate sitting with special powers under the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act sentenced to-day Sudhir Kumar Samajdar to five years rigorous imprisonment on a charge of attempting to extort Mookerji on pain of death for Rs. 15,000 from Sir Rajendra Nath himself and other members of the family.

In the course of judgment, the Magistrate observed that the evidence had left no room for doubt that the accused was concerned with revolutionaries and terrorists. —A.P.

MODY-LEES AGREEMENT

Definite Achievement Of Imperial Statesmanship Says "Times"

LONDON, Nov. 15.

In view of the Government of India's inability at the time of Ottawa Conference to include textile goods under the scope of the Agreement it is particularly welcome that such object has been achieved under the Bombay-Lancashire Agreement, Comments the "Times" describing the Agreement as a definite achievement of imperial statesmanship.

The paper congratulates Mr. Mody and the Bombay millowners who opened the prospect of fruitful co-operation between the textile industries of India and England.—Reuter's Special.

HEAVY INCREASE IN REVENUE

Decrease Of £29,000,000 In Expenditure From April 1 To November 11

LONDON, November 14.

That the revenue was still rising and the expenditure falling, was disclosed by the returns issued from 1st April to 11th November, wherein the total ordinary revenue given as £348,000,000 showed a increase over 13,500,000 as compared with the corresponding period last year.

The ordinary expenditure was 415,500,000 million which showed a decrease of over £29,000,000.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON CAPE-TOWN FLIGHT

Indian Pilot's Attempt To Set Up Record

LAHORE, Nov. 15.

A Montgomery (Punjab) message that Mr. Manmohan Singh, the Indian Pilot, will strat to-day (Wednesday) from London on a flight, to Capetown and attempt to set up a new record.

According to his brother, Sirdar Hokam Singh, Mr. Manmohan Singh intends to fly later from Cape to Karachi.

TO SIT ON OPPOSITE BENCHES?

Tactical Move By Liberal Parliamentary Party

RUGBY, Nov. 14.

The Liberal Parliamentary Party, which has hitherto occupied benches on the Government side in the House of Commons will meet, to-day, to consider whether they should cross the floor of the House. Certain tactical advantages would, it is stated, be secured by sitting on the opposite benches, including the right to claim the choice of subject of discussion on a certain number of supply of days.

"The Times" says that the general opinion is that the Liberal Parliamentary Party to day will by majority decide to go to Opposition at once, though they have not yet decided to do so. —B. O. W.

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